



THE BANNER.

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY.

J. H. Worrall will preach at Michigan Street M. E. church, South Bend, next Sunday evening. Rev. George W. Switzer, class of '81, is talked of for the First M. E. church of that place, and Rev. Sam Brengle for Milburn Chapel—Mrs. Studebaker's church. The former pays \$1,500 and the latter \$1,200 a year. Greencastle boys are taking the lead everywhere.

Prof. V. P. Jenkins has removed here from Terre Haute.

WEATHER REPORT OF SIGNAL OFFICE.

Means for the week ending July 20.

Barometer and precipitation in inches; temperature and dew-point in degrees; humidity in per cent; wind in miles; cloudiness in tenths:

	1885	Day	1886	Day
Barometer corrected	29.95		29.90	
Dew-point	71		74	
Temperature	77		82	
Maximum Ther.	80		87	
Minimum Ther.	67		74	
Hourly mean	74		80	
Cloudiness	3.5		4.8	
Wind velocity	5.0		1.8	
Total precipitation	4.37		0	
" wind	584		804	

Highest Daily—
Mean temperature 81 21st 79 25th
Maximum Ther. 87 21st 88 25th
Minimum Ther. 77 21st 73 25th
Barometer reading 29.95 27th 30.10 3d
Wind velocity 120 23d 175 22d
Precipitation 1.56 22d 0

Lowest Daily—
Mean temperature 74 22d 69 21st
Maximum Ther. 80 27th 78 21st
Minimum Ther. 73 27th 57 22d
Barometer reading 29.90 24th 29.75 26th
Wind velocity 65 22d 84 25th

General—
Range of temperature 21 31
Highest hourly wind 30 m.p.h. 18 21st
Prevailing wind S.W. 8
Number of days clear 4 5
" " fair 1 2
" " cloudy 2 0
" " rain 6 1
" " dew fall 0 1
" " thunder storm 0 1
Clear, cool, dry, windy, compared with last year, same week.

ORIN PARKER,
Sergt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THE WATERMELON.

[By Ed. S. Hopkins, of Jeffersonville, formerly of Greencastle.]

Where rolls the broad Indus, and Nature reclines,
While strawberries redden on tropical vines,
Where golden globes follow the orange's bloom,
The lemon trees blossom while spices perfume:
Where poppies bloom red and the lily in fear
Turns pale at the sight in the vale of Cashmere,
I plucked the rich melon whose green beauty cheers
The languorous soul with its emerald spheres;
When cloudlets of April their showers distill,
And zephyrs of May skip o'er valley and hill;
When soft nights of June with an odorous sigh
Dissolve in distress at the dawn of July;
When sweltering August in rubicund ire
Sifts over the dark leaves his ashes of fire—
Then Chloe comes tripping with jolly delight,
In ebony dimples and ivory white:
Comes laden with green globes of exquisite wine,
Of beauty bucolic and vintage divine!
O, luscious perfection of fruitage, how dear
To all hearts of childhood your memories are!
What glories expectant can ever compare
With thy ripe completeness so rich and so rare!
Come, Chloe, now flourish the glittering steel,
Just hear how it crackles as if it could feel
The exquisite pain of a heart that is leal,
In luscious response to our thirsty appeal.
Let other lands boast of their sunnier climes,
Of olives and figs, pomegranates and limes;
But give me the land where apple trees bend
With fruits blushing red as the sunsets descend,
While over the hillock the melon vine trails,
In fields known of boyhood, whose fortitude fails,
When twilight and moonlight too temptingly blend,
Where woodlarks begin and rail fences end,
O, let me not ever thy sweetness forget,
Or twinges of conscience cause tears of regret.
The lips may be scorched by the kiss of red wine,
But brighteyes will sparkle when recalling thine.
What tremors of horror, what showers of bliss,
Gives sadness in that, but gives gladness in this.

Social Amusements.

The Passenger Department of the Monon Route have just issued a handsome book of over one hundred pages, with the above title, containing a choice collection of parlor games, tricks, charades, tableaux, parlor theatricals, figures and calls for dancing, etc., especially arranged and adapted for home amusement. Write to Wm. S. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent Monon Route, Chicago, Ill., enclosing three cents in postage stamps, and a copy will be sent you by return mail.

Doubly Armed.

Christian Advocate.

A man who is educated and unprincipled is doubly armed for mischief.

James P. Voorhees, the Senator's son, has drawn all through the session and is now drawing \$6 a day as clerk of the committee on additional accommodations for the library of congress. The committee never meets, and the clerkship is a sinecure.

From Japan.
A neatly printed card has been received by Greencastle friends from Mr. Ogato containing the following in English:

"Your presence is requested at the marriage of Ogata Sennosuke and Kwanonuki, at College Chapel, Aoyama, Wednesday, June 30, 1889."

In a letter, dated Tokio, June 29, he says:

"The Lord has abundantly blessed me since I came back. I have thus far prospered in some measure in everything I have undertaken. Our evening school is going on nicely, the average attendance being about twenty. We open it with reading the scriptures, making some appropriate remarks, and prayer. All the pupils pay respect and attention to the religious part of our evening exercises. Within the last two weeks twenty young persons, mostly students, were added to our church. Dr. MacLay baptised them all."

All of Mr. Ogato's friends will most cordially wish him happiness in his new life, and rejoice in his prosperity. Sato sends a charming picture of his little daughter, "Chise." She wears the garb of, and looks like, an American, and is apparently about two years old.

Model Sleeping Cars.

The new sleepers "Salem" and "Manlius," recently turned out of the Pullman shops for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company, and now running between Chicago and Louisville, are models of elegance and comfort and are attracting a large share of the travel over the popular "Monon Route." The interior decorations are entirely new to the berth-fronts, seat ends, bulk head partitions and section walls wings. The plush is embossed in tasteful patterns and ornamented by hand-painting. The seats are of the newest pattern, having high upholstered backs with head-rests. The berth curtains are of silk and worsted, of olive and gold ground work. The carpet, window curtains and blankets are of the best quality and make. The ceiling is decorated with antique gold and silver, and laid out in panels. The wood work of the car is of mahogany highly finished. The buffet is a very elegant piece of workmanship, finished in mahogany, and is furnished with every convenience for serving light lunches to passengers on short notice. The silver and china ware was made to order from patterns furnished by the Pullman Company.

Each car has ten sections, a drawing room, smoking room and buffet. The drawing room has a toilet, and there are commodious toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Each berth, the drawing room, smoking room and ladies' toilet rooms are connected with an electric annunciator. The smoking room is finished in handsomely embossed leather. The heating, lighting and ventilating arrangements are complete in all respects. Each car is mounted on six-wheel trucks, having paper wheels forty-two inches in diameter.

Russian Petroleum.

The Consuls of the United States at different commercial points in Europe and Asia have been instructed by the State Department to watch the progress which the Russian petroleum from the Baku wells is making in competition with the American.

The broad differences of quality between the Russian petroleum and the American are well recognized. The crude Russian yields only about 25 per cent. of illuminating oil, while the refuse products are of comparatively little value. The crude American yields 75 per cent., and the remaining 25 per cent. affords valuable products, such as benzine, paraffine and other oils.

As to the relative qualities of the refined oils, it is enough to say that the Russian refiners are beginning to sell their petroleum in packages marked with imitations of the trade marks which designate the best known American brands.

There is considerable diversity of opinion and of statement in the several reports as to the extent to which Russian competition is damaging the American industry.

The general depression which has fallen upon the petroleum industry and commerce everywhere during the past few months affects American and Russian interests alike. The future of the competition which brings the Caucasus into such close relations with the Alleghany hills is a matter of the greatest interest and of the greatest importance to the United States, for the petroleum export trade for the past ten years has amounted to from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year. Petroleum leads corn and flour and tobacco in the list of exports, and follows three articles only, namely, cotton, wheat, and bacon and hams.

The Negro Labor Oppressed.

New York Freeman.

All the land laws in the South are made in favor of the planters, and it is notorious that the wages paid by them to their employees are simply pauper wages, and this is aggravated by the store account and order system, by which the laborer seldom ever sees a dime of cash, and is frequently allowed to overdraw his account, or is overcharged for the purpose of being held at the pleasure of the planter.

Is It Fair?

Rushville Jacksonian (Democrat.)

A hundred thousand old soldiers, whose bravery and loyalty and obedience to other commanders were never questioned are to-day poor, broken down in health, and receiving no aid from the Government, while Congress restores Fitz John Porter to his rank in the army on big pay, of whom it is safe to say, "His fidelity to the Union cause is exceedingly doubtful." Is that fair for the men who did the fighting for \$13 per month?

An English College for Girls.

From the London Truth.

The Holloway College is a magnificent institution, but the idea is fantastical. Fancy 250 girls, all under exclusively feminine training and teaching, each with a separate bedroom and sitting room, besides a conversation room for every six, and a refectory, library, lecture rooms, and picture gallery! No male is to be allowed on the premises. The service in the chapel is to be Christian, but not associated with any church, or sect. There is an altar under a canopy of carved oak; an organ, and stall seats. The site is noble—high, airy, spacious—with extensive shrubberies and terraced gardens.

The late Prof. Holloway sold pills and a harmless ointment, with which he recommended persons to anoint themselves. These he pushed by means of advertisements. The College was nothing but a gigantic advertisement.

The Better Way.

New Albany Ledger.

The newspaper is, in every sense, the best medium for advertising, and, for a given result, it is by far the cheapest also. It reaches a far greater number of possible customers than any private announcement; it is more certain to receive attention. The private circular is thrown aside as a thing which people have come to regard as a bore, and which is neglected because its recipients have no time to attend to it. The newspaper is used in each day's hour of leisure, and readers find interest in reading its advertisements as well as its news, because of the variety they present and the information they convey respecting a wide diversity of interests. It may be safely estimated that an announcement made through the press is noticed by fifty readers, where, in a private way, it would reach but one. If therefore the same amount were expended in either case, the result would be fifty-fold better from the former method than from the latter. There are undoubtedly cases in which the circular is better medium than the newspaper. But such cases are quite exceptional, and the sober advertisers learn the folly of their present large expenditures in seeking publicity through private means, the better for their pockets and their success.

What They Mean.

Madison Courier.

An ex-Captain, who has been a Democrat, says that he believes that it is the intention of the Democratic party, if they ever get control of the Senate, to do away with the pension system altogether; that the ex-Confederates in Congress will make the demand of their Northern allies in Congress, and being in the majority, the South will succeed in stopping every pension. He argues that, as a prelude to this nefarious work, those who are the most active against the repeal of the arraignment are advocating the removal of the tax on whisky and tobacco, knowing that that will cripple the treasury, so that to pay pensions it will be necessary to create an income tax law, which would be so unpopular throughout the country that business men and capitalists generally would demand its repeal, thus leaving the Government unable to pay the soldiers' pensions at all. To prevent a consummation of this by the enemies of the soldier, the captain advises all veterans to vote the Republican ticket, so that their pensions will never be disturbed, and the Government will always have a surplus in the Treasury to meet this demand.

Civil Service Reform.

Martinsville Republican.

When the Republican charged that the nomination of Matson was largely influenced, if not controlled by Government officials who owed their appointments to him, the postoffice organ here denied it with great vehemence and much heat and bad language, but Matson himself seems to take a different view of the matter. A few days ago the President issued an order forbidding persons in the Government service from taking any part in politics toward influencing nominations, &c.

The New York Tribune interviewed a number of Congressmen upon the President's order, and among others our own Matson. Here is what he said: "Well, I am mighty glad it did not come out until after my convention. No man can succeed in political life without the active assistance and influence of the men to whom the President refers. Even Holman could not secure a re-nomination without their help, and he knew it."

Here we have Matson himself virtually acknowledging that his nomination is due to the influence and work of the Pension Examiners, Government clerks, postmasters, &c. And yet this is the era of civil service reform.

Trying to Harmonize.

Terre Haute Express.

The new management of the Indianapolis Sentinel calls loudly on the Democratic members from Indiana to come home and assist in restoring harmony. "We hope they may come with healing ointments in their hands," says the Sentinel. "We want them to assist in determining who are the bolters. We want them to proceed aggressively to the business of restoring harmony. We want them to prevent, as they certainly can, a defeat of the State and Legislative tickets. We do not want any one of them to forfeit

his self respect, but we do want each one of them to begin immediately upon the business of putting the Democrats of their respective districts into trim for fighting the common enemy. The Democratic voters of the State have memories. They will not forget the man who, in this campaign, shall put the party interest above his individual ambition, nor will they forget or forgive the man who shall obstruct the authoritative determination of the questions of nomination and candidacy now being discussed in such ugly fashion in four of the Congressional districts of the State."

But will the politicians be allowed to adjust the differences? The Evansville Courier warns them to keep out of the First District, and declares that the Democrats are able to settle their differences among themselves. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

Throat-ail seldom gets well of itself, but deepens until it undermines the constitution, wastes away health, strength and flesh, and finally fastens itself on the lungs, completing the wreck and ruin of the whole man. Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure is the only safe, sure and speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases. Sold by J. E. Allen at fifty cents and one dollar. Pleasant to take and safe for children.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Sarah F. Seybold, deceased, on Friday, August 13th, 1886, will sell at public outcry, at the late residence of said decedent, about one quarter of a mile north of Carpersville, in Putnam county, Indiana, the personal property of said decedent, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, grain, hay, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, wagon, buggy, and drivers' outfit, &c. Terms of sale—On all sums exceeding five dollars, a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, saving valuation and appraisal laws. Five dollars and less, cash in hand. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Administrator.

At the earnest solicitation of numerous farmers, Owens Bros. have been persuaded to make a full season with their stallions at their stables in this city, season for \$15 to insure colts to stand and suck. 30 32

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas C. Norman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Norman, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court, on Monday, Sept. 6, 1886, the first judicial day of said September Term, 1886, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said Court, and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved. And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

LEWIS A. HAZELETT, Administrator.

Auction! Auction!

My health and strength demanding a retirement, consequently will offer my entire stock of goods at Auction.

Commencing August 4,

Continuing from day to day.

Also the Real Estate, on the 12th of the month, reserving one bid.

One-half cash when possession is given. Remainder, six and twelve months, in equal approved notes.

There is a general stock, bought for first-class trade, of about \$5,000, and is certainly worthy of your attention. As the country is at the dawn of better times, and an advance all along the line, it is the part of wisdom to invest.

H. C. BLACK.

29-30 Bambridge, Ind.

Liver Disorders

Whenever the Liver becomes torpid, or otherwise gives evidence of disease, the quicker it receives judicious treatment, the more certain and speedy the cure. To stimulate the Liver, and arouse it to healthy action, there is no remedy so effective as Ayer's Pills.

"I was troubled with Liver Complaint for some months, and was permanently cured by the use of Ayer's Pills." T. C. Griffin, Moline, Ill.

"I have suffered from Liver Complaint during the last year, and, until I commenced taking

Ayer's Pills,

could find nothing which afforded me relief. These Pills began to help me from the first, and I am now perfectly well." W. E. Preston, Gloucester, Mass.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

The Lowest Prices AND Largest Stock

Commands the trade. This we certainly have, as we have proven it to be true.

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bed Lounges,

SOFAS, EASY CHAIRS,

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

Household Furniture!

All new goods, and at prices remarkably low.

Call and see us.

STILLWAGON & STRATTAN,

WEST SIDE OF SQUARE.

FOR

INSECT POWDER,

To destroy worms on Currant, Rose and Gooseberry bushes—never fails, and is harmless to human beings—go to

JONES' DRUG STORE.

HAMMER'S MIXED PAINTS!

Best in the market. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WALL PAPER,

New and desirable stock, at

JONES' DRUG STORE.

Louis P. Lienberger, the old reliable undertaker of Bainbridge, keeps on hand a fine selection of goods of all classes for funerals.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is recommended by the best physicians as the only reliable blood purifier.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MY SIX YEAR OLD DAUGHTER.

Dr. C. D. WARNER:—Dear Sir—I received the complimentary bottle of White Wine of Tar Syrup you so kindly sent to me. Our little six year old daughter had a very sore throat badly ulcerated, and coughed almost incessantly. We gave the medicine according to directions, and she began to improve immediately and soon got well. Please accept thanks. Mrs. Groves and I have recommended it to others. I shall want to get some of it at the beginning of winter, as I consider it a very superior medicine.

Yours very respectfully,
REV. H. D. GROVES,
Clarksville, Mo., Pastor M. E. Church.
23-2 m

Wanted—Salesmen for Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, &c. Unequalled facilities. Stark Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.

FAY FEVER SUFFERERS.

The number of people annually afflicted with this most annoying malady seems to be greatly on the increase. The editor of this journal is an annual victim and, with a view to discover a specific cure, has tried numerous remedies. Of these Ely's Cream Balm is by all odds the quickest and most satisfactory. Two applications greatly alleviating the usual symptoms in the nose and eyes. We would recommend its use by all subject to hay fever, and we gladly bear unsolicited testimony to its efficacy in our own case. * * * M-dia, Pa. Record. 9-30

Notice.

Rule & Shield's colt show will be held at Cloverdale on Friday, Sept. 10. All parties interested in fine stock are invited.

RULE & SHIELDS.

THE CENTRAL IOWA RAILWAY CO.

Have lately finished a new steel and wrought iron bridge across the Mississippi River at Keithsburg, Ill., and on May 16, 1886, will open their line from Peoria, Ill., by putting on two daily trains, running through to St. Paul, Minn., without change of cars.

This is the most direct route from Peoria to all points in Central and Western Iowa, Northern Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota, and the Northwest generally. Those contemplating a trip in that direction should not forget the Central Iowa Route. Single and round trip excursion tickets, at low rates, to all points for sale by that Company's agents, and by agents of all connecting railroads. 25 4w

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonderful healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by J. E. Allen & Co. 4-1v

Those who believe that nature will work off a cough or cold should understand that this is done at the expense of the constitution. Each time this weakens the system, and we all know that the termination of this dangerous practice is a consumptive grave. Don't take the chances, when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will safely and promptly cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of J. E. Allen & Co. for chronic cases or family use.

All breeders wishing service by the well-known Thorough bred stallion, Yorkshire Belle, can find him on the farm of Geo. W. Kimble, 1 mile West of Greencastle. 26-29

PLUMS AND PEARS.

I have plums for sale, by wholesale or retail, from July 15th to August 15th. Pears August and September.

Also Apple Vinegar, 1 gallon 25c, 5 gallons, \$1. By barrel, 15c, per gallon.

J. B. JOHNSON,
Greencastle, Ind.

Credit is due the German women and physicians for first using Red Clover blossoms as a medicine. Best results are obtained when combined with other medicinal roots and herbs, as in Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which is the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples, constipation, bad breath, piles, ague, and malarial diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, headache and all diseases of the Kidney. Price 50 cents, of J. E. Allen & Co.

LABOR AND WAIT.

After the acorn betimes has been planted
Long, ere it comes an oak strong and tall;
Songs that the bard to the lyre's chord has
chantered,
Tender but potent to hold in soft thrall,
Springing from sorrow and happiness slaying,
Living immortal when he is no more,
Long to his soul were fermenting, essaying
Outlet to find through sweet melody's door.
Cycles on cycles are star-worlds in making;
Centuries went to each acre of earth's sphere;
Lifeless and bloomless creation's dawn-break-
ing,
Low in the scale the first forms did appear.
Long had the Hebrews Messiah expected
Ere the uprising of Bethlehem's star;
Slowly in each reformation effected,
Yet roll the wheels of Progression's grand
car.
Canst thou not bide then the issue of sowing?
Hoping in faith the glad day to perceive
When thou shalt have all thy barns overflow-
ing,
Crowded with sheaves from foundation to
eave,
Long though and weary the time be till reap-
ing,
Faint not, continue thy fields aye to till,
Labor and wait, the while sluggards are sleep-
ing,
Wait the fruition of prescient will.
—Mary L. Goodrich, in the Current.

Sandorf's Revenge.

A SEQUEL TO MATHIAS SANDORF AND
DOCTOR ANTEKIRTI.

By Jules Verne.

AUTHOR OF "JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE
OF THE EARTH," "TRIP TO THE MOON,"
"AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY
DAYS," "MICHAEL STROGOFF,"
"TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES
UNDER THE SEA," ETC., ETC.

Translation copyrighted by G. W. Hanna, 1883.

CHAPTER XIII—CONTINUED.

"Nothing can be clearer," answered
Namir, "than that you should be more
careful than ever of Doctor Antekirti."
"And as much as possible we should
know what he is doing, and above all
things where he is."
"That is not easy, Sarcany," answered
Namir; "for when I was at Ragusa, for
instance, I heard that to-day he would
be at one end of the Mediterranean, and
to-morrow at the other."
"Yes! The man seems to have the
gift of ubiquity," growled Sarcany;
"but it shall not be said that I let him
interfere with my game without making
a fight for it, and when I go to his home
in his island of Antekirti, I know well—"
"That the wedding will have taken
place," answered Namir, "and you will
have nothing to fear from him or any
one."
"That is so, Namir, and till then—"
"Till then we must mind what we are
about! One way we shall always have
the best of it, for we shall know where
he is without his knowing where we are!
Now about Carpena, Sarcany; what
have you to fear from him?"

"Carpena knows my connection with
Zirone! For many years he took part
in expeditions in which I had a hand,
and he might talk—"
"Agreed," said Carpena, "I am imprisoned
for life at Ceuta."

"And that is what makes me anxious,
Namir! Carpena, to improve his position,
may say something. If we know
he has been sent to Ceuta, others know
it as well; others know him personally.
There is that Pescador who found him
out at Malta. And through that man
Doctor Antekirti may be able to get at
him. He may even try to help him escape.
In fact, Namir, it is all so very obvious
that I wonder why it has not yet hap-
pened."

Sarcany, wide awake and keen-sighted,
had thus guessed at the Doctor's plans
with regard to the Spaniard, and per-
ceived the danger. Namir agreed that
there was considerable cause for anxiety.

"Why," said Sarcany, "why did we
not lose him instead of Zirone?"

"But what did not happen in Sicily
might happen in Ceuta," said Namir,
coolly.

That, in short, was what the interview
meant. Namir then explained to Sar-
cany that nothing could be easier than
for her to go from Tetuan to Ceuta as
often as she liked. It was only twenty
miles from one town to the other.

Tetuan was a little to the south of the
penitentiary colony. As the convicts
worked on the roads leading to the town,
it would be easy to enter into communi-
cation with Carpena, whom she knew,
to make him think that Sarcany was
anxious for him to escape, and to give
him a little money, or even a little extra
food. And if it did happen that one of
the pieces of bread or fruit was poisoned,
who would trouble himself about the
death of the convict Carpena?—who
would make any inquiries?

One scoundrel less would not seriously
inconvenience the Governor of Ceuta!
And Sarcany would have nothing further
to fear from the Spaniard, nor from the
attempts of Doctor Antekirti to fathom
his secrets.

And from this interview it resulted
that, while one side was busy scheming
the escape of Carpena, the other was
endeavoring to render it impossible, by
sending him prematurely to the penal
colony in the other world, from which
there is no escape!

Having agreed on their plans, Sarcany
and Namir returned to the town, and
separated. That evening, Sarcany left
Spain to join Silas Torontal, and the
next morning Namir, after crossing the
Bay of Gibraltar, embarked at Algeiras
on the steamer that runs regularly
between Europe and Africa. As she
left the harbor, the steamer ran past a
yacht which was steaming into the bay.

It was the Ferrato. Namir, who had
seen her while she lay at Catania, recog-
nized her immediately.

"Doctor Antekirti here!" she inter-
rupted; "Sarcany was right. There is
danger, and the danger is close at hand!"

A few hours afterwards the Moor
landed at Ceuta. But, before returning

to Tetuan, she had taken steps to enter
into communication with the Spaniard.
Her plan was simple, and it was almost
sure to succeed if she had sufficient
time.

But a complication had arisen which
Namir did not expect. Carpena, owing
to the Doctor's intervention at his first
visit to Ceuta, had been put on the sick
list, and been obliged to go into the
hospital for some days. Namir could
only loiter round the hospital without
being able to get at him. One thing she
contented herself with, and that was,
that if she could not see Carpena, neither
could the Doctor nor his agents. There
was, therefore, no danger, she thought;
and no fear of escape until the convict
got back to his work on the roads.
Namir was mistaken. Carpena's
entrance into the hospital favored the
Doctor's plans, and would probably
bring about their success.

The Ferrato anchored on the evening
of the 22nd of September in the Bay of
Gibraltar, which is so frequently swept
by the easterly and south-easterly winds.
But she was only to remain there during
the 23rd. The Doctor and Pierre landed
on the Saturday morning, and went for
their letters to the post-office in Main
Street.

One of these, addressed to the Doctor
from his Sicilian agent informed him
that since the departure of the Ferrato,
Sarcany had not appeared at Catania,
Syracuse or Messina. Another, addressed
to Pierre, was from Point Pescade, and
informed him that he was much better,
and felt none the worse for his wound;
that Doctor Antekirti could command
his services as soon as he pleased, in
addition to those of Cape Matifon, who
also presented his respects. There was
a third letter to Luigi from Maria. It
was more than the letter of a sister—it
was the letter of a mother.

If the Doctor and Pierre had taken
their walk in the gardens of Gibraltar
thirty-six hours before, they would
have come across Sarcany and Namir.

The day was spent in coaling the Fer-
rato from the lighters which carry the
coals from the floating stores moored in
the harbor. Fresh water tanks were
also replenished, and everything was in
trim when the Doctor and Pierre, who
had dined at the hotel in Commercial
Square, returned on board at five.

The Ferrato did not weigh anchor that
evening. As it would only take her a
couple of hours to cross the straits, she
did not start till eight o'clock next morn-
ing. Then passing the English batteries,
she went out under full steam
towards Ceuta. At half-past nine she
was under Mount Hacho, but as the
breeze was blowing from the northwest,
she could not bring up in the same posi-
tion she had occupied three days before.
The captain therefore took her the other
side of the town, and anchored about
two cable lengths from the shore in a
small well-sheltered creek.

A quarter of an hour later the Doctor
landed at the wharf. Namir was on the
watch, and had followed all the yacht's
manœuvres. The Doctor did not recog-
nize the Moor, whom he had only seen
in the shadow of the bazaar, at Catarr;
but she had often met him at Gravosa
and Ragusa, and recognized him imme-
diately; and she resolved to be more on
her guard than ever during his stay at
Ceuta.

As he landed, the Doctor found the
governor and an aide-de-camp waiting
for him on the wharf.

"Good-morning, my dear friend, and
welcome!" said the governor. "You
are a man of your word, and now you
belong to me for the rest of the day at
least."

"I do not belong to your excellency
until you have been my guest! Don't
forget that breakfast is waiting for you
on board the Ferrato."

"And if it is waiting, Doctor Antek-
irti, it would not be polite to keep it
waiting any longer."

The gig took the Doctor and his
guests out to the yacht. The breakfast
was luxuriously served, and all did it
honor.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE DOCTOR'S EXPERIMENT.

During the breakfast, the conversa-
tion chiefly dwelt on the administration
of the colony, on the manners and cus-
toms of the inhabitants, on the relations
which had been established between the
Spanish and native populations. Inci-
dentally the Doctor was led to speak of
the convict whom he had awakened from
the magnetic sleep two or three days
before on the road in the town.

"He remembers nothing about it,
probably?" asked the Doctor.

"Nothing," replied the governor, "but
he is not now at work on the roads."

"Where is he, then?" asked the Doc-
tor, with a certain feeling of anxiety that
Pierre was the only one to remark.

"He is in the hospital," answered the
governor. "It seems that the shock
upset his precious health."

"Who is he?"

"A Spaniard named Carpena, a vul-
gar murderer, not at all interesting.
Doctor Antekirti; and if he happened
to die, I can assure you that he would
be no loss to us!"

Then the conversation took another
turn. Doubtless it did not suit the
Doctor to lay too much stress on the
case of the convict, who would be quite
recovered after a day or two in the hospi-
tal.

Breakfast over, coffee was served on
deck, and cigars and cigarettes vanished
in smoke beneath the awning. Then
the Doctor suggested going ashore with-
out delay. He now belonged to the
governor, and was ready to visit the
Spanish colony in all its branches.

The suggestion was accepted, and up to
dinner time the governor devoted him-
self to doing the honors of the colony
to the illustrious visitor. The Doc-
tor and Pierre were conscientiously
taken all over the place, both town and
country. They did not miss a single
detail either in the prisons or the bar-
racks. The day being Sunday, the con-
victs were not at their ordinary tasks,
and the Doctor could observe them
under different circumstances. Carpena
he only saw as they passed through one

of the wards in the hospital, and he did
not appear to attract his attention.

The Doctor intended to leave for
Antekirti that night, but not until he
had given the greater part of the even-
ing to the governor; and about six
o'clock he returned to the house, when
an elegantly served dinner awaited them
—the reply to the morning's breakfast.

We need hardly say that during the
walk through the colony the Doctor was
followed by Namir, and was quite un-
aware that he was so closely watched.

The dinner was a pleasant one. A
few of the chief people in the colony,
officers and their wives, and two or
three rich merchants had been invited,
and did not conceal the pleasure they
experienced at seeing and hearing Doc-
tor Antekirti. The Doctor spoke of his
travels in the East, in Syria, in Arabia,
in the north of Africa. Then leading
the conversation round to Ceuta, he
complimented the governor, who admin-
istered the Spanish colony with so much
ability.

"But," added he, "looking after the
convicts must give you a great deal of
trouble."

"And why, my dear Doctor?"

"Because they must try to escape;
and as the prisoner must think more of
getting away than the warders think of
stopping him, it follows that the advan-
tage is on the side of the prisoner, and I
should not be surprised if there is some-
times one or two missing at roll-call."

"Never," answered the governor; "never! where would the fugitives go? By sea, escape is impossible! By land, among the savage people of Morocco, flight would be dangerous! And so the convicts remain here, if not from pleasure, from prudence!"

"Well," answered the Doctor, "I
must congratulate you! For it is to be
feared that guarding the prisoners will
become more and more difficult in the
future."

"And why, if you please?" asked one
of the guests, who was much interested
in the conversation owing to his being
the director of the penitentiary.

"Because, sir," replied the Doctor,
"the study of magnetic phenomena has
made great progress, because their
action can be applied to everything in
the world; because the effects of sug-
gestion are becoming more and more
frequent, and tend so much towards
substituting one personality for another."

"And in that case?" asked the gover-
nor.

"In that case I think that if it is wise
to watch your prisoners, it is just as
wise to watch your warders. During
my travels I have witnessed some extra-
ordinary things, that I would not have
believed possible, with regard to these
phenomena. And in your own interest
do not forget that if a prisoner can
unconsciously escape under the influ-
ence of a stranger's will, a warder sub-
ject to the same influence can none the
less unconsciously allow him to escape."

"Will you explain to us of what these
phenomena consist?" asked the director
of the penitentiary.

"Yes, sir, and I will give you an
example to make them clear to you.
Suppose a warder has a natural dispo-
sition to submit to magnetic or hypnotic
influence; and admit that a prisoner
can exercise such influence over him.
Well, from that moment the prisoner
has become the warder's master and can
do what he likes with him. He can
make him go where he pleases, and can
make him open the prison doors when-
ever he likes to suggest the idea to him."

"Doubtless," replied the director,
"but on condition that he has first sent
him to sleep—"

"That is where you make a mistake,"
said the Doctor; "he can do all these
things when he is awake, and yet he
will know nothing about them."

"What, do you mean to say—?"

"I mean to say, and I affirm, that
under the influence the prisoner can say
to the warder, 'On such a day at such
an hour, you will do such a thing,' and
he will do it. 'On such a day you will
bring me the keys of my cell,' and he
will bring them. 'On such a day you
will open the gate of the prison,' and he
will open it. 'On such a day I will
pass by you,' and he will not see him
pass."

"Not when he is awake?"

"Quite wide awake!"

To this affirmation of the Doctor a
shrug of incredulity passed round the
company.

"Nothing can be truer, nevertheless,"
said Pierre, "for I, myself, have seen
such things."

"And so," said the governor, "the
materiality of one person can be sup-
pressed at the look of another?"

"Entirely," said the Doctor; "and
in some people in such a way that they
will take salt for sugar, milk for vinegar,
and wine for physic. Nothing is impos-
sible in the way of illusion or hallucina-
tion while the brain is under the influ-
ence."

"It seems to me, Doctor Antekirti,"
said the governor, "that the general
feeling of the company is, that these
things must be seen to be believed!"

"And more than once!" said one of
the guests.

"It is a pity," said the governor,
"that the short time you have to give
us will not allow you to convince us by
an experiment."

"But I can!" replied the Doctor.

"Now?"

"Yes, now, if you like!"

"How?"

"Your Excellency has not forgotten
that three days ago one of the convicts
was found asleep on the road, and I told
you that it was a magnetic sleep?"

"Yes," said the director of the peni-
tentiary, "and the man is now in the
hospital."

"You remember I awakened him, for
none of your warders could."

"Quite so."

"Well, that was enough to create
between me and this convict—what is
his name?"

"Carpena."

"Between me and Carpena, a bond of
suggestion putting him completely in
my power."

"When he is in your presence."

"And when we are apart."

"Between you here, and him in the
hospital?" asked the governor.

"Yes; and if you will give orders for
them to leave the doors open, do you
know what he will do?"

"Run away!" said the governor, with
a laugh in which all joined.

"No, gentlemen," replied the Doctor,
very seriously, "Carpena will not run
away until I wish him to run away,
and he will only do what I want him to
do."

"And what is that, if you please?"

"For example, when he gets out of
the prison, I can order him to take the
road here."

"And will he come here?"

"Into this very room, if I please, and
he will insist on speaking to you."

"To me?"

"To you. And if you like, as he will
have to obey all my suggestions, I will
suggest the idea to him to take you for
somebody else—for his Majesty Alfonso
XII."

"His Majesty the King of Spain?"

"Yes, your Excellency, and he will
ask you—"

"To pardon him?"

"Yes, to pardon him, and, if you like,
to give him the cross of Isabella into the
bargain!"

Shouts of laughter greeted this last
assertion.

"And the man wide awake all the
time?" asked the director of the peni-
tentiary.

"As wide awake as we are."

"No! no! It is not credible, it is
not possible," exclaimed the governor.

"Then try the experiment! Give
orders for Carpena to be allowed to do
what he likes, and for security let one
or two warders be told to follow him at
a distance. He shall do all I have just
told you."

"Very well, when would you like to
begin?"

"It is now eight o'clock," said the
Doctor, consulting his watch. "At nine
o'clock?"

"Be it so; and after the experi-
ment—"

"And after the experiment Carpena
will go quietly back to the hospital
without the slightest remembrance of
what has passed. I repeat—and it is
the only explanation I can give you of
the phenomenon—that Carpena will be
under a suggestive influence coming
from me, and in reality I shall be doing
these things, not Carpena."

The governor, whose incredulity was
manifest, wrote a note to the chief war-
der, directing him to allow Carpena full
liberty of action and to follow him from
a distance; and the note was immedi-
ately despatched to the hospital.

The dinner at an end, the company at
the governor's invitation adjourned to
the drawing-room.

Naturally the conversation still dwelt on
the different phenomena of magnetism of
hypnotism, and controversy between
the believers and unbelievers grew animat-
ed. Doctor Antekirti, while the
cups of coffee circulated amid the smoke
of the cigars and cigarettes, which even
the Spanish ladies did not despise, re-
lated a score of facts of which he had
been the witness or the author during
the practice of his profession, all to the
point, all indisputable, but none of them,
seemingly, convincing.

He added also that this faculty of
suggestion would give serious trouble to
legislators and magistrates, for it could
be used for criminal purposes; and
cases could arise in which crime could
be committed without its being impos-
sible to discover its author.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How They Fixed It.

A man with a bundle under his arm
called at a Michigan avenue clothing
store the other evening and hesitatingly
inquired if the proprietor ever bought
second-hand clothing.

"Well, I puzs sooch garments vonce
in a while. Vhas you a Sheneral in der
last war?"

"No, sir."

"Dot makes it badt. I could pay you
\$2 for dot coat if you vhas a Sheneral,
and maybe somebody gif me four. Vhas
you a Congressman?"

"No."

"Too badt. Shust now dere vhas a
demand for Congressman's old clothes.
Vhas you some candidate for Governor
last time?"

"Not that I remember of."

"Mebbe you vhas a great inventor?"

"I can't say that I am. The only
thing I ever invented was an excuse."

"Vhell, you see how it vhas? If you
vhas some celebrated man your old
clothes go off like hot cakes. If you
vhas nobody den nobody puzs 'em.
How mooch you vwant for dot coat?"

"Three dollars."

"Tree dollar! Say, you go right
out of my place! I doan haf some
time to fool away mit lunatics!"

"Give me two!"

"Two dollar! Gif you der same price
ash a great Sheneral! Please go out,
my headt achs!"

"Well, take it for twelve shillings."

"My friend, look in my eye! You
vhas a poor man, and I like to do right
py you. I haf my rules laid down not
to pay clothes except of great men, but
I preak 'em for you. I gif you seven-
ty-five cents for dot coat, and I pin on
him a card dot you vhas a celebrated
poet. I do dot mooch to help you outd."

"Give me a dollar and put on the
card that I am a celebrated artist."

"No, my friend. Der werry best I
could do vhas to gif you ninety cents
and put on dot you vhas a celebrated
musician."

They bargained on that, and the
stranger went away saying:

"You can spell celebrated with a big
'C,' and depend upon me not to give
you away."—Detroit Free Press.

"My pa," said one small boy, "is a preacher,
and is sure to go to heaven." "Huh!" said
the other small boy, "that ain't nothin'! My
pa is a doctor and can kill your old pa."—New
York Sun.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

Men in the lumbering camps of
Northern Maine and Canada have to de-
pend so largely upon salted foods that
they have a great craving for acids, and
if they can not get raspberries or blue-
berries will seek and eat with avidity
the large black ants which can be found
in decayed timber.

Prof. Dana, of New Haven, in his
lecture on Evolution, cited the fact that
there are rudimentary muscles in man
which are found strongly developed in
apes, an indication that they existed in
this state in some of man's ancestors.
Also the fact that the rudiments of a
tail as found in man to-day, indicate
that some of his ancestors had a tail.
Birds and reptiles are now far apart in
the scale of animal life, but there are
lines of resemblance showing that they
once were of one species. Then birds
had teeth.

A physician writing of extraordinary
fecundity, says that when he was in
practice in Northern Vermont he had
the care of a family in which the mother
had given birth to twenty-five children,
having three pairs of twins in the crib
at one time. This woman had two sis-
ters who had borne respectively eight-
een and twenty-two children. "It is
needless to say that all three families
are poor in a financial sense," remarks
the doctor.

Dr. George Fisher, who has been en-
gaged for five years as superintendent of
the leper settlements of the Sandwich
Islands, makes the surprising statement
that he has never known a single case
where the disease resulted from con-
tamination, and that there are numerous
instances of utter failure of attempts to
inoculate the virus into the system of a
healthy man.

German surgeons are growing bold in
their experiments on human flesh, ap-
parently with the idea of determining
how much the human body will bear.
A laborer, fifty-seven years of age, was
taken to a German hospital suffering
from strangulated hernia, a condition in
which a portion of the intestine or gut
often becomes gangrenous or dead. In
this instance five feet of the intestine
were cut out, the separated portions of
the gut joined, and as a result the pa-
tient was discharged perfectly well in
eighteen days. He still lives, saying he
was never better in his life.

Those who have read in our "Plain
Home Talk" our essay on "The Food
We Eat," will have observed that we
believe that certain kinds of food af-
fects the disposition; that an excessive
meat diet makes one pugnacious, etc.
London Truth gives a fact which quite
sustains our theory. It seems that a
lioness in Wombwell's menagerie lately
had two cubs and one of them was given
to a female dog to be nursed. This cub
has lost all its mother's ferocity and has
developed all the affectionate disposi-
tion of its wet nurse. Moral: Young
mothers should be particular in their
selection of wet nurses unless they at-
tend to their babies themselves.

A reader of the Health Monthly, Mr.
Frank Read, of California, informs us
that from his earliest recollections he
has observed the beneficial effects of
wetting the hair and scalp when attend-
ing to the morning ablutions. He has
been both an observer and an inquirer
in this direction and he reports that he
has yet to find either a bald or an ach-
ing head among those who practice the
application of water to the hair and
scalp. On the other hand he has ob-
served that bald-headed people are very
fidgety about what touches their heads.
They feel outraged if a drop of water
happens to fall on their glossy pates.
Our correspondent says that all vegeta-
ble matter requires water or moisture
to keep

NEWS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.

Vermont Prohibitionists have nominated a full ticket.

The Republicans of Arkansas have nominated a State ticket.

The Senate passed the efficiency appropriation bill Monday.

John M. Brunswick, the billiard table maker, died at Chicago, Monday.

The Democrats of Vermont have nominated S. B. Shurtleff for Governor.

Matthew Arnold, while bathing at Long Branch last week, came near drowning.

Snider & Hoole, Chicago book-binders and dealers in printers' supplies, failed, Friday, for \$300,000.

Cincinnati has been fixed upon as the next place of meeting by the Supreme Lodge K. of P., in 1888.

A Washington correspondent suggests that the Democratic ticket in 1888, may be Cleveland and Carlisle.

The Rhode Island prohibition law has been evaded by shipping whisky in porcelain eggs into the State.

A bitter feeling is said to prevail at Atlanta, Ga., owing to the strict enforcement of the prohibition law.

In a trial of speed at Terrytown, N. Monday, Maud S. made a quarter of mile in 30.2 seconds, a 2.02 gait.

Another general strike of miners is feared in the Pittsburg district over a projected reduction in the price of mining.

The House has accepted the Senate amendments to the oleomargarin bill and it will now go to the President for his signature.

Willie Sells, the boy at Erie, Kansas, who murdered his father, mother, brother and sister, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Mrs. Dallard of McDonald, Pa., poured coal oil over her drunken husband, who was abusing her, and set it on fire. He died Sunday night in great agony.

Watermelons have been shipped to Chicago in such quantities that commission dealers cannot realize enough on consignments from Florida to pay freight charges.

Hurbert O. Thompson, leader of the New York county Democracy, died at New York, Monday. Thompson and John Kelley were constantly in opposition to each other.

A six story building at St. Louis, filled with hardware, collapsed Sunday evening and is a total wreck. The top stories were loaded too heavy in given as the cause, the building being considered sound. Loss \$50,000.

Hungarians and Italians near Shenandoah, Pa., engaged in a riot. Tuesday because the former would not demand increased pay. The Hungarians were driven into the woods and three of their number fatally injured.

Pittsburg and vicinity was visited Monday by the worst storm in years. Two inches of rain fell in twenty minutes, and the damage is estimated at \$350,000. A number of persons were injured and two killed by lightning.

At the Albany bi-centennial, Thursday, Governor Hill delivered the oration, and at its conclusion President Cleveland and Secretaries Bayard and Whitney spoke briefly. The procession was the finest ever seen in the city.

Lockwood, who murdered a young girl near Thomaston, Conn., Saturday, was pursued Sunday by 1,500 men and boys, who scoured the country so closely that escape was impossible, and he hung himself to a tree. When found he was dead.

A thief snatched a hand satchel from the hands of Mrs. C. R. Jaynes, at Chicago, in front of the Leland House, in the full glare of the electric light, Sunday evening, and escaped. The satchel contained money and diamonds worth \$7,000.

At Atlanta, Ga., Prof. E. Loon, of Mansfield, O., Saturday crossed the grand chasm at Tallulah Falls on an inch and a half rope 1,500 feet long, and suspended from cliff to cliff at a height of 1,200 feet above the rapids. Four thousand people witnessed the feat.

A band of young men, styling themselves the regulators, have undertaken to prevent and negroes from working on the farms near Union, Newton county, Mississippi, and have killed three obstreperous negroes so far. The Governor of the State has ordered the arrest of the regulators.

The breach between the Knights of Labor and the trades unions is widening by the action of District Assembly No. 30, of Massachusetts, in sustaining the opponents of trades unions. A Mr. Litchman let the cat out of the bag by saying that General Master Workman Powderly spoke and voted against trades unionism.

Edwin O. Fowler, chief of the appointment division of the Postoffice Department, reports that on June 30 there were 53,614 postoffices in the country, an increase of 2,362 during the year; of these 2,265 were new presidential offices; number of appointments made during the year for all causes, 22,747; number of money order offices, 7,356, an increase of 227. Indiana has 315.

Indian Commissioner Atkins was again before the Platte special committee

of the Senate Saturday morning, and was cross examined by the chairman. The commissioner in his replies repeated with great frankness his avowals that he had appointed personal and political friends to traderships in some instances, and that he believed the law gave him the sole charge in the matter of appointments to traderships.

It is stated that President Cleveland intends to veto the Mexican pension bill if opportunity is afforded him. The measure has been passed by both houses of Congress, and is now in conference for agreement upon amendments made by the Senate. Some time ago the President stated in most positive and vigorous language, in one of his veto messages, that "the government can not afford to pension a man who has not contracted his disability in the line of duty."

French and Eversole, leading two factions at Hazard, Ky., have both been killed and several of their followers injured. French and Eversole were called rival merchant princes by mountain customers who came to trade at Hazard, a mountain town, eighty miles from a railroad. They were both educated, wealthy men, and did a large business, selling to several counties. The trouble grew out of business rivalry. Last June, French, anticipating trouble, ordered a lot of Winchester rifles and armed men from Leslie and Bell counties, Ky. These men met the Eversole faction, Sunday, with the above result.

A Washington special says that the political fences throughout the country are in a very bad condition. The fall elections promise to make many changes in the House. There are a few members who can come to Congress as long as they want to, and who will avail themselves of the privilege, but there will be a pretty general shaking up among the majority. Many Representatives have already declined renomination, and some have failed to be renominated, and many more will be beaten. But few have yet received renomination. The President's order that subordinate Government officials shall not take part in political conventions will, it is said, seriously affect the chances of several members, whose official friends have already been chosen delegates to conventions.

FOREIGN.

Sir Charles Dilke would have been prime minister but for the scandal.

A showing of war with Russia is said to be Salisbury's plan for diverting attention from Irish affairs.

The Queen has accepted Mr. Gladstone's resignation and called upon Lord Salisbury to form a new ministry.

Terrible privation and suffering are reported from the bleak shores of Labrador. At least eighty persons have perished since March 1, from privation and cold.

The crofters of Tiree, Scotland, are resisting the military. The smiths are forging spears; the women are engaged in putting up stores ready for use, and all available fire arms have been loaded.

In the libel suit of Cyrus W. Field vs. James Gordon Bennett, at London, a sheriff's jury Monday awarded the plaintiff \$25,000 damages. The defendant was condemned to pay all the costs of the suit, also.

Sebastopol and other Black Sea ports are now protected by an electric apparatus placed in the sea to destroy hostile torpedo boats. The construction of the apparatus, which is the work of American engineers, has been kept secret.

Revelations concerning the inmates of the Government building at Ottawa, Canada, show a state of immorality and licentiousness shocking to contemplate. There does not seem to be any attempt at denial by the inculcated ministers.

Advices from Yaqui river report a battle between Mexican troops and Yaquis, Friday. The Indians were repulsed, with a loss of forty killed and twenty prisoners, who were immediately shot. The Mexican losses were Captain Arros and nine men killed and twenty wounded.

The Crawford-Dilke scandal has been brought to a crisis by the granting of a divorce to Mr. Crawford, thus confirming the charges of intimacy with Sir Charles Dilke. Dilke has issued an address to his constituents in which he reaffirms his innocence. He bids them farewell. He will sell off his estates in England and reside permanently in the south of France.

The Dublin United Ireland, Mr. Parnell's organ, commenting on the political situation says: "The Marquis of Salisbury will be compelled, ere long, to produce his manacles. During the past year the Irish people have submitted to the bitter privations and extortions patiently. The judicial rents are becoming daily more impossible for the tenant to pay, and more unbearable. It is absolutely hopeless to expect any redress from an English Parliament. It is not in human nature for the Irish tenant to longer refrain from helping themselves. Landlords will fight for their rents with fire, sword and crowbar, thus obliging Lord Salisbury to pray Parliament to assist the landlords by some new-fangled coercion act. Then will come the tug of war."

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

Jay county taxes 1,815 dogs.

The Michigan City car factory is very busy.

State papers report large receipts of wheat.

Laporte county has 7,000 Sunday-school scholars.

Monon is digging for gas, with the remainder of Indiana.

Matthew Snyder, of Lafayette, had a four-legged chicken hatched Sunday.

Terre Haute has a broom factory which turns out 3,000 brooms a week.

There is an immense yield of blackberries in the northern part of the State.

W. T. McDougle, of Rochester, has a relic in the shape of a soldier's discharge, dated Feb. 6, 1815.

Richmond has a lodge of colored Masons and is now organizing a lodge of colored Odd Fellows.

A farmer who lives near Acton, named Fitzgerald, has a calf six months old which weighs 610 pounds.

H. S. Loyd, aged 82, of Carroll county, was married, Friday, to Matilda J. Scott, aged 75, of Marion.

A bill appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Madison was favorably reported to the House Thursday.

Terre Haute will hold a great bicycle tournament in September. Two hundred wheelmen are expected to be present.

Laporte has thirty-six licensed saloons and Michigan City fifty. Elkhart, which is larger than either of them, has only eighteen.

The Republican State Executive committee met at Indianapolis, Thursday, and fixed upon September 2, for the State convention.

Mr. Bear, who lives on Pleasant Ridge, near Madison, picked and sold off his raspberry bushes over 7,000 quarts of berries. He reports an immense crop of plums.

Alvah Taylor, a Wabash county farmer, reports that of twelve hogs on his Indian land farm, eight have died of cholera recently, and that the disease is raging all through that vicinity.

A fatal disease, known as catarrhal fever, has broken out among Terre Haute horses, and is spreading rapidly. It is similar in several respects to the disease which broke out in 1872 with such fatality.

Horses in parts of Harrison county are dying with a disease similar to distemper. Henderson Stephens, a prominent farmer, has lost two valuable animals, and has others that are sick and will probably die.

Sportmen may lawfully shoot game in this State between the following dates: Quail or pheasant, Oct. 15 to Dec. 20; prairie chicken, Sept. 1 to Feb. 1; woodcock, July 1 to Jan. 1; duck, Sept. 1 to April 15; deer, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.

"Deineator," a pacing stallion of North Vernon, has just made a record at Pittsburg of 2:18, the best pacing stallion on record. Mr. Dickerson, the owner, laughs at a \$10,000 offer for him. When a colt the stallion cost Dickerson but \$500.

The wheat crop throughout the State is the largest for many years. Reports from many places indicate that the average will be about twenty bushels to the acre, and in a number of counties there are instances of as high as forty bushels per acre having been thrashed.

Mrs. Sweeney, of Utica township, Clark county, had a chicken that beat anything as a curiosity, outside of a museum. It had the head of a cat, body of a chicken, and was provided with four legs. The monstrosity died after a fitful existence of three days.

Frank Molloy and Mrs. Rose Stern were drowned in Pine lake, near Laporte, Thursday evening by the capsizing of their boat. Young Malloy was the son of Ed Molloy, editor of the Herald-Chronicle, and Mrs. Emma Molloy, the temperance evangelist.

The wives of Charles H. Brown and John Grimsley, two of the three township trustees of Daviess county, who last year issued large quantities of bogus shot. The Mexican losses were Captain Arros and nine men killed and twenty wounded.

The Crawford-Dilke scandal has been brought to a crisis by the granting of a divorce to Mr. Crawford, thus confirming the charges of intimacy with Sir Charles Dilke. Dilke has issued an address to his constituents in which he reaffirms his innocence. He bids them farewell. He will sell off his estates in England and reside permanently in the south of France.

The Dublin United Ireland, Mr. Parnell's organ, commenting on the political situation says: "The Marquis of Salisbury will be compelled, ere long, to produce his manacles. During the past year the Irish people have submitted to the bitter privations and extortions patiently. The judicial rents are becoming daily more impossible for the tenant to pay, and more unbearable. It is absolutely hopeless to expect any redress from an English Parliament. It is not in human nature for the Irish tenant to longer refrain from helping themselves. Landlords will fight for their rents with fire, sword and crowbar, thus obliging Lord Salisbury to pray Parliament to assist the landlords by some new-fangled coercion act. Then will come the tug of war."

Methodist prayer meeting Friday evening stepped out and went into a trance. He was carried out into the hall and the service proceeded. At the close of the service the body had disappeared. The subject is evidently becoming disgusted.

A strange case, which seems to be puzzling the medical fraternity of Jeffersonville, is that of a boy named Legenvre, ten years of age, who cut himself on an old rusty piece of tin, several days ago, and since then his actions have attracted considerable attention. At times he will sing and dance, when, suddenly, his happiness seems to end abruptly, and he begins to weep. This spell lasts only a few minutes, when he will resume his laughter and dancing, then fall unconscious, and remain in that condition sometimes for hours.

Charges of offensive partisanship and of violating the civil service circular of the President have been filed with Postmaster General Vilas against Postmaster Albert A. Sparks, of Mt. Vernon, by Democrats of that town. The charges grow out of the Congressional quarrel in the first district. Fourteen other postmasters took active part in the McCullough convention, and the district committee is composed almost exclusively of postmasters. It is said charges have already been preferred against the postmaster at Lawrence, and against E. D. Banister, Indian inspector, for their participation in the Holman convention, and the latter is working to defeat an investigation.

Dishonest Government Officials.

Col. W. H. Bolton, chief of the division for handling second-class matter, at the Chicago postoffice, was arrested Monday, charged with embezzlement of public funds, by means of false returns. The postoffice inspectors claim to have traced a shortage of \$4,600 from November, 1884, to November 1885, and estimate that the total shortage will be from \$50,000 to \$100,000. John T. Stewart, the weigher, was also arrested. The inspectors say they have found that the Chicago Daily News Company paid him nearly \$1,000 more from November, 1884, to November, 1885, than was turned over to the Government. They also allege that during the same period the Western News Company paid him about \$6,600 more than he returned to Washington. Colonel Bolton was appointed by Postmaster Palmer, in 1877. The arrests of these two are very likely to be followed by more, as the inspectors have discovered private memoranda belonging to Colonel Bolton which they claim implicates a number of federal officials and even private citizens. The inspectors say that the facts, which will be quickly brought to light, will produce a sensation which will astonish the country as well as the city.

Labor Notes.

Trouble is threatened in the building trades at Cincinnati.

Several eastern employers are making a crusade against the Knights of Labor organization refusing to employ members.

Judge Advocate J. J. McGarry, of district assembly, No. 101, of the Knights of Labor, St. Louis, has been nominated to contest the Congressional district which Hon. John M. Glover now represents in the House of Representatives.

Through the intervention of Chief Engineer Arthur, a strike on the Mackey system of roads in Indiana and Illinois has been averted. The engineers were too strong for Mackey, and he was compelled to raise their wages almost 100 per cent.

DISGUSTING DEPRAVITY.

Cannibalism in Georgia—Frenzied Victims Burn the Perpetrator.

A horrible report from the lower end of Tatall county, Georgia, has just been received. A negro woman, engaged to prepare dinner for a colored picnic, murdered a young child which had been left in her charge, cooked half the remains, and served it to the people. The other half of the remains were found salted down in a barrel. The negroes became perfectly frenzied on making the discovery, seized the woman and burned her at the stake. The report appears to be authenticated.

A Druggists Awful Mistake.

Early Monday morning Mrs. Andro Bartoli, an Italian woman living on Broadway, at Cleveland, Ohio, sent her son to J. A. Bartlett's drug store, near by, for ten cents' worth of cream of tartar and the same amount of sugar of milk. Three children were ill and the drugs were for them, the mother taking of the medicine. Instead of sugar of milk the druggist gave the lad arsenic. The mother is dead and three children are not expected to recover. The druggist is crazy with grief.

Suffering from Cold Weather.

Along the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland 1,500 families are in extreme destitution, 120 persons having died so far and more will follow. The mercury is at zero and no crops can be grown.

Cholera in New York.

New York is scared over the appearance of alleged cholera, fatal in at least one case.

PEACE RESTORED.

Probable War With Mexico Averted—Great Excitement in Texas Caused by Mexico Massing Troops on the Border The Trouble Precipitated by a Little Editor's Little Pen.

Great excitement prevails at El Paso and other points in Texas over the threatening attitude of Mexico in editor Cutting's case.

The circumstances that have given rise to the present controversy with the Mexican republic, fully and accurately stated, are as follows: Mr. A. K. Cutting, a man about forty years of age, formerly a resident of El Paso, Texas, has for some time published at Paso del Norte, Mexico, just across the Rio Grande, a Spanish newspaper called El Centinela. In that paper he published certain personal reflections upon a Mexican Spaniard, whose name is Emigilio Medina, who has issued the prospectus of a rival publication. Mr. Cutting published a card in both English and Spanish, in the El Paso Sunday Herald, June 20, in which he declared that Medina's paper was a scheme to swindle advertisers, etc. For writing this card and circulating it in Paso del Norte, Mr. Cutting was arrested upon Mexican soil, and until Wednesday, July 21, he was not offered even the privilege of giving bail.

At an unreasonable hour he was hurried to the Court, and by authority of the Supreme Court of Chihuahua, was offered his freedom upon bail, but, on the advice of the American consul at Paso del Norte, he declined the offer, and said: "I am now in the hands of my government, and ignore your court altogether." He is still confined in the low adobe jail at Paso del Norte. The people of El Paso do not all approve the course at first pursued by Mr. Cutting, but they agree that our government ought to protect its citizens in foreign lands.

Late dispatches from El Paso say: "The excitement on both sides of the river among the Mexicans, as well as Americans, has been so great that both governments have concluded, for the purpose of allaying it, to conduct further negotiations secretly and without publicity. For that reason Consul Brigham has no further official advice on the all-absorbing subject of Cutting's imprisonment. Meanwhile, soldiers continue as thick as blackberries in Paso del Norte. In marked contrast to the nervous exhibition of military power in Paso del Norte, and in contrast to the eager and excited interest taken in this international question by the citizens of El Paso, is the supremely calm indifference of Uncle Sam, who is browsing within a few hundred yards of the hostile hills of Mexico, on the other side of a shallow mountain stream. To look at Fort Bliss, nobody would imagine that within one mile of it a hostile city was bustling with armed men, breathing fiery vengeance against the hated Americans.

A report was current in El Paso Sunday night that the arrest of Medina, who caused Cutting's arrest, and who was guilty two days ago of the disturbance during which Consul Brigham's clerk was insulted and threatened, was only nominal; and while it was pretended that he was in jail he was in reality quickly hid away in an obscure building. It has been given out publicly, however, that he is confined in cell No. 7 in the same jail in which Cutting is incarcerated. The truth is that Medina, while being conducted to jail by the Mexican police, became very belligerent, fighting his escort all along. District Judge Benya happened to come along and, seeing the exact state of affairs took Medina's arm and led him without resistance to jail, where he spent that night. Next day he was tried and found guilty of disturbance and fined. Cutting was brought before Judge Casteneda and informed that his case had become of such national importance that it would have to be transferred to the First District Court, where sentence would be pronounced at some future day. Consul Brigham tried to get a reply as to when the trial would take place, but could get no satisfaction. It is becoming more evident that Mexico is determined not to give Cutting up. Rumors on the streets are to the effect that a train load of troops with artillery is coming up from Chihuahua. It begins to look in this section like war.

A dispatch from Laredo to the Galveston News says: "A well defined rumor is current that the revolution in the State of Tamaulipas is merely a blind to enable the government to concentrate a large army in anticipation of an effort on the part of the United States. This movement is deserving of serious notice on the part of our government, as the Mexicans claim their government has 5,000 troops on the Rio Grande frontier, with Nuevo Laredo as the base of operations."

Secretary Bayard referring to the case of Editor Cutting, said: "I expect he will be set at liberty in a few days. The Mexican government, I am assured, will fulfill all its duties and Americans will be protected."

A special from Paso del Norte says

that many American residents are claiming to be British subjects, and adds: "This plan of protection is also being adopted in the mining districts. Americans are not allowed to go into the county armed. The passengers are searched at the Mexican Central depot, and every pistol found is confiscated. This was done several times Monday British subjects and those from any European nation, as well as Mexicans, can carry arms at pleasure. This is a humiliation that subjects the American Government to ridicule and sharp criticism that she of all other nations is powerless to protect her citizens in a neighboring republic, and they must seek it by claiming that they are British subjects."

PEACE DECLARED.

The trouble growing out of the Medina-Cutting affair, at Paso del Norte, has undoubtedly been amicably settled. The Supreme Judge of Chihuahua, the only Supreme Judge of the Mexican States, has ordered the arrest and confinement of editor Medina and the liberation of editor Cutting.

AN APPALLING TALE.

1,500 People Starved to Death—Intense and Widespread Suffering in Newfoundland and Labrador—Whole Settlements Almost Wiped Out.

Further particulars of the distress among the fishermen of Labrador were received Monday. The seventy Esquimaux who demanded food from the store at Muford, which could not be given them owing to the needs of the inhabitants and the small supply, made a rush for the harbor store-house where the flour and fish were stored. The men of the small settlement gathered to defend their only hope of existence, and a desperate fight ensued, in which four of the marauding Esquimaux were nearly killed and two of the storehouse defenders were seriously injured. The Esquimaux, finding that they could not obtain food by force, retreated and sent in several of their number to ask for a small quantity of food, which they said was absolutely necessary to the continued existence of their wives and children. Two hundred pounds of flour and about fifty pounds of frozen cod were given to them. It was reported that in Astora alone out of thirty-five or forty families, or a total of two hundred persons, over one hundred had died, mostly all women and children. In Nain the catch of fish has not been sufficient to afford food to the inhabitants. The season, which opened on May 1, was very backward, and had it not been for the seal industry, which was tolerably good, not a soul would be living. Along Hamilton inlet and Sandwich bay there is not so much suffering, although many have died. In Weebuck and Indian harbors fish is the only food besides a small quantity of cornmeal. They have had no vegetables since March 1, and the people are almost without clothing. At Hopedale not over twenty-five families remain out of the entire former population. Many have gone east along the coast in the hope of getting into better supplied settlements, while eighty persons, of which forty were squaws and thirty-five children, died from starvation in June alone. There were some deaths in April and May, but these were principally from exposure to the cold.

In Newfoundland, along the north coast, there is great destitution. From Cape Bauld to Hears's Content, hundreds are in a dying condition. In White Bay alone, forty-two persons died last month, and no one knows how many since. Not less than 1,500 persons must have perished, but the exact figures can never be known, owing to the isolated region in which the suffering exists.

The Okkaha Indians are suffering greatly, but there are not as many deaths among them as was at first reported, only twelve persons having died this spring out of the 125 who made up the tribe. The whole settlement is, however, on the verge of starvation. The places spoken of do not include the whole district where there is to be found destitution and death. In the country lying back from Okkaha, Hopedale, Nain and Cape Muford there are a large number of families, most of them Indians or Esquimaux, among whom the suffering is really greater than it is in the more thickly populated settlements. The deaths from starvation can not be estimated but it is thought, judging from the reports now and then brought in, that the number is very large.

In Office Fifty-seven Years.

William Hunter, second assistant Secretary of State, and the oldest official in continuous service in the United States, died, Thursday, of a complication of diseases incident to old age. He was appointed a clerk in the State Department in 1829, when twenty-four years old. He was a staunch Democrat.

Reminder of the Riot.

Herman Jacobs and Ed Kromick, two Chicago boys, Thursday, found a small tin box tightly closed, which they proceeded to open with an ax. It exploded with a noise that was heard for squares around, and both boys were badly mangled. The box is supposed to have been a relic of the Haymarket riot.

The :: When.

This week offers bargains in every department that will astonish the natives. We cordially invite the public to call and examine prices and quality of goods that we have this week marked down. In the men's department we offer the following specials:

ASK TO SEE

- Lot 8841. Men's black and brown Fancy Plaid Cass Suits reduced from \$10 to \$8.
Lot 8895. Men's Fancy Check, Scotch Cass Suits, reduced from \$10 to \$8.
Lot 9011. Men's brown, red and black mixed Cheviot Suits reduced from \$10 to \$8.
Lot 7407. Men's black and white mixed all wool Cass Suits reduced from \$10 to \$8, and many other lines not herein mentioned for want of space.

In our Children's and Boy's Department we offer special bargains.
Lot 5600. Blue all wool Cheviot Suits reduced from \$4.50 to \$3.
Lot 7850. Fancy brown and red mixed Plaid, Plaited Suits, one of the very latest styles, reduced from \$5 to \$4. Suits in this department range in price from \$1 to \$9. Knee Pants from 75c to \$2.50 per pair.
Men's, Youths' and Boys odd Pants in an endless variety, prices from 60c to \$7.50. In our Hat and Cap Department we have made a like reduction: Men's Stiff Hats 75c to \$3. Men's Soft Hats \$1 to \$3.
Youths' & Boy's Stiff Hats 25c to 50c. Youths' and Boys Soft Hats 10c to \$1.25.

Our Furnishing Department is well stocked with all the latest style goods to be had at prices that will please the people.
Commencing this week in our Boys' and Children's Department we present with each and every suit a handsome Scrap Book.

Store lighted by Electric Light.

Call and see our new Cash Railway System.

THE BANNER.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Greencastle, Indiana.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1886.

Entered at the Greencastle, Ind., Post-office as second class matter.

GREENCASLE, INDIANA.

GREENCASLE is the seat of DePAUL UNIVERSITY, with 20 students, both sexes. Has one HIGH SCHOOL, and three ward school buildings, each representing all grades. Has THREE RAILROADS—Vandalia, Indianapolis & St. Louis, and Monon. NINE CHURCHES, an Opera House, Court House and Jail and Telephone Exchange. The BANNER newspaper—established in 1852. Fire Department, Electric Light, well-paved streets and Street Railway. Nail, Pump, Lightning-rod, Carriage, Wagon, Spoke, Heading and Bent-wood factories, one Poultry mill and three Planing mills, two Flouring mills, one Foundry and Machine shop. SIX THOUSAND inhabitants. Is the most HEALTHFUL locality, and has improved more during the past three years than any other city in the State.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION
The Republicans of Putnam county are requested to meet in mass convention, at the Court House in Greencastle, on Saturday, August 7, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices. Let every Republican in the county attend.
T. M. BOSSON, Secretary.
JOHN P. ALLEE, Chairman.

OUR PLATFORM.

Social evils, including drunkenness, should be left to the restraining influences of moral and Christian forces aided by adequate police regulations.

Equity requires that the expense put upon the public by saloons should be borne by them as a special tax, and that they should be responsible for damages by them to property, persons or families.

The report of Fred. H. Wines, special agent of the tenth census, on the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes, shows, among other things, that the number of idiots in the United States has increased from 34,527 in 1870 to 76,895 in 1880. In the former year the ratio was 636 to each one million of population, and in the latter year it was 1,533. The number of the idiotic deaf mutes is—Males, 1,185; females, 937. Idiotic deaf mutes and blind—Males, 107; females, 110. Idiotic and blind—Males, 661; females, 525. Is this increase the explanation of the result of the last election?

The recent course of Congressman Matson has been one of absolute subservience to the President and of injustice to the soldiers whose cases he himself admits in his reports are just. He is truer to the President than he is to the claimants.

Gen. Cadmus Wilcox, who commanded a division in Longstreet's army, has been appointed a special agent of the Pension Office. He succeeds a Union soldier.

The Republican convention for this Judicial Circuit is called for Saturday, July 31, at the Enterprise office, Brazil.

Even Democrats are beginning to acknowledge that Wall Street runs Cleveland's Administration.

WE HAVE FAITH IN THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN TRUE.

No newspaper under the control of Murat Halstead has ever been a safe leader for the Republican party. In 1872 he attempted to take us into the Greely ditch. So unstable have been his views, and so frequent his attempts to achieve immediate and restricted results, relating more to personal ends than to the broad principles involving the welfare of the entire people, that, had his views prevailed, there would have been no Republican organization to-day. He is a sturdy fighter, but is as dangerous to his friends as to his foes. We cite the Payne case as our proof. Here was a Democratic family fight, and it should have been kept there. Manifestly, more was to be gained for good government by letting the friends of Mr. Payne and Mr. Pendleton fight out and cripple, if not destroy, each other, than to remove the contest to our own ranks, and thus bring them once more into harmonious relations while our own house is divided. But the last is exactly what has been done by taking the case to the United States Senate. Gen. Logan may have erred in his vote upon it. Time will show.

But no man of honor will believe that his course was inspired by other than proper motives, and to abuse him as though he were a thief, in the face of his long service for his country, is despicable, and a disgrace to American journalism. The worst mistake he has made in connection with the case is the prominence he has given to Halstead by mentioning him. He ought to have known better, having been so often admonished by popular maxims that defilement is sure to follow such association. Amidst all this uproar and smoke one fact stands prominently forth, and that is that Senator Logan is charged with no worse fault than an error of judgment. If this is true, which is not clear, we can easily pardon him, since it is his first offense of the kind in a quarter of a century of great activity, abounding in noble deeds, loyal service and devotion to the best interests of the people. John Logan has committed no crime, and it may be no indiscretion. Wait a little while and see if we are not right. In saying this we do not defend Mr. Payne nor his friends. The purity of the Senate ought to be preserved, and the suspicion that money can buy a seat in that body ought not to be permitted to exist for an hour. But there is a proper way to do this, and the vote of so many Republican Senators with Gen. Logan indicates that this course has not been pursued in the present instance.

We are in receipt of the first number of the Sherman Center, Kansas, News, John D. Reed proprietor, and E. F. Tennant editor. Its pages bear evidence of Tennant's peculiar genius, while the fine display of advertisements reflects credit upon the business men of Sherman Center. A town with such merchants is bound to grow and become famous.

The Republican convention for this Judicial Circuit is called for Saturday, July 31, at the Enterprise office, Brazil.

Even Democrats are beginning to acknowledge that Wall Street runs Cleveland's Administration.

For Wall Paper and Decoations go to the 'BIG' DRUG HOUSE.

Piercy & Co.

The Republican Congressional Convention of this District occurs at Franklin to-day. It had been hoped that Maj. Dunbar would reconsider his constantly avowed determination not to accept the nomination; but, at this writing, he seems further from such a conclusion than ever, and so the probability is that his name will not be presented. Would he accept, there is scarcely a doubt but that he would be nominated, for the opposition is very general throughout the district as well as in this county, that he is the strongest man whom we could present as a candidate. And the suggestion of his name in this connection has developed the fact that he has numerous influential friends in other parts of the State, all of whom unite in saying that he is worthy of any position within the gift of the people, and they enthusiastically urge his nomination to-day. But he calmly answers that he prefers life on his farm to a seat in Congress. This leaves the choice between Elder Chase, of Danville, and Mr. Duncan, of Bloomington, both good and true men, either of whom we can support with great cheerfulness. The District ought to be redeemed from the clutches of the gallant Matson, and we hope such action will be taken at Franklin, to-day, as will insure that result.

It must occur to every sensible man that if Putnam county is not worthy to be represented on the Congressional ticket, she cannot properly ask for a place upon the State ticket. Nor upon her own county ticket. And if she has no one fit to hold an office, has she any one fit to vote the ticket?

The first number of the Cannelton Gazette, published by L. L. Burke, is before us. It is a handsome sheet, and is well edited; just the paper that Perry county Republicans so much need. If they understand their own interests they will give the Gazette a liberal patronage.

The Republicans of this county will meet in Convention on Saturday, August 7th, to nominate a county ticket. If judicious selections are made, there will be "a change" in county affairs. The people know their duty; we urge them to perform it.

President Cleveland's order, forbidding office-holders from participating in politics, is having its effect in the Northwest. In Minnesota Federal officials are declining, in consequence, to take an active part in politics.

The Bloomington Telephone pronounces the Gosport Old Settlers' Reunion a fraud. Admission is charged to the grounds, and it is in most other respects a money-making scheme.

The Republican State Convention will be held September 2nd. Better late than never.

The Senate by a tie vote has refused to confirm Thomas Haulon as Collector of the Terre Haute district.

The "great Democratic party," which promises so much, is not affording protection to American fishermen. The outrages of the Canadian authorities upon them remain unredressed, and they are likely to be driven from the high seas. Cleveland is so busy writing vetoes of soldiers' pensions that he has no time to devote to these international questions.

FACE THE FACTS.

The time has come for every citizen who cares for his own welfare or that of his family to courageously look at the facts as they are, give them on unbiased consideration, and then act as his own best judgment dictates, instead of allowing himself to be controlled by some party whipper-in. For this reason we invite the attention of all honest Democrats to the following:

Opposed to Our School System.
Resolution adopted by the Democratic Convention of Putnam County, March 6, 1886.
Resolved—That we are in favor of the abolition of the office of county school superintendent.

They Declare for Absolute Free Trade.
Adopted by the Democratic County Convention, March 6, 1886.

Resolved—That the same relations in trade and commerce with the nations of the earth as exist between the States and Territories of the United States, would add to the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Denouncing the Democratic County Ticket in Advance.
Resolution adopted by the Democratic Convention of Putnam County, March 6, 1886.

Resolved—That a corrupt people can not be a free people, and therefore we condemn the use of corrupt and corrupting means to obtain nominations or elections to office. And no voter ought to be esteemed as less a party man who refuses to vote for any candidate for any office who has obtained his nomination in that way.

Democratic Officers Rob the People—No Chance for Poor Men.
Bully Exekels in Democratic Convention, April 26, 1886.

It is getting so that if a man gets an office in Putnam county he has to pay all it is worth, and then has to rob the people to get his money back. The frauds and conduct in Saturday's primary were simply scandalous. A poor man, however competent, can no longer get an office in Putnam county. There is not a poor man who was a candidate before Saturday's primary who is not a pauper to-day.

The Republican Montgomery county Convention was held at the court house, in Crawfordsville, Saturday. The following candidates were nominated: For Representative, Hannibal Trout; prosecuting attorney, A. B. Anderson; auditor, Capt. George R. Brown; clerk, Henry B. Hallett; treasurer, A. F. Ramsey; sheriff, Capt. McCloskey; surveyor, James M. Waugh; coroner, Dr. Henry; commissioner First district, A. Bowers; John E. Humphries was chairman of the convention, and T. H. B. McCain secretary.

A Just Debt.

A pension to every surviving soldier who needs it, a pension to every soldier's widow and orphan who needs it, is in my fixed judgment, a debt due by this great and wealthy republic to its defenders, which cannot, without gross dishonor, be repudiated either by the chief executive, or by congress, or by the people, who are now enjoying what was preserved to them only by the sacrifice of so many gallant lives. At best pensions are a poor solace for the bereavement of so many homes and the increasing physical disabilities of almost every surviving soldier.—Gen. Butler.

Special Prices AT THE MODEL.

This week all our Children's Knee-Pants Suits marked down. Choice of the \$2.50, \$3.00, and \$3.50 for \$2.00. \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00 suits for \$5.00.

THIN GOODS.

All reduced to close. Choice \$2.00 and \$3.00 Seersucker Coats and Vests for \$2.00.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

All Straw and Manilla goods marked down to cost. Several lines fine Stiff Hats that are worth \$2.50 and \$3.00 reduced to \$2.00

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

Drive in shirts that are not to be found outside of the Model. 50 dozen unlaundried Shirts, linen bosom, reinforced points, going at 40c.

25 dozen French percale colored Shirts nice patterns, with collars and cuffs, open points, that are sold by other dealers for \$1.50, only \$1.00.

Model Clothing and Hat House.
F. A. HAYS.

The Temperance Question

BECOMING A VITAL FACTOR IN INDIANA POLITICS.

LIQUOR LEAGUE AND THIRD-PARTY FANATICS AS DEMOCRATIC ALLIES.

EFFECT OF THE PRESENT AGITATION.

Correspondence Commercial Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—For years past the temperance question has cut more or less of a figure in Indiana politics, and it now gives promise of being a more important factor than at any time since 1854, when the State was carried on the direct issue of prohibition. Times have materially changed since then, and the character of the population of the State has experienced a greater change. Since 1854 our foreign-born population has increased with great rapidity, and, as a rule, they are opposed to prohibition, and, in fact, to any interference with the traffic. Several times the Republicans have declared in favor of advanced legislation on the subject, and more have attempted such legislation. The Democratic party, on the other hand, with perfect unanimity, has year after year adopted resolutions denouncing all sumptuary legislation as an interference with personal liberty. Its legislation has always been in favor of the free license for the traffic. From 1860 to 1870 the war and its resultant issues overshadowed the temperance question, but since the latter date it has been up in one form or another.

In 1873 the Republicans enacted a sort of local option law—that is, the law required a would-be dealer to obtain the written consent of a majority of the voters of his precinct before he could receive license to sell. The repeal of that law was the issue in 1874, and the Republicans who had carried the State in 1872, lost it by 17,000. The law was repealed and the present license law enacted. The present law, as far as acting as a restraint of the traffic, is an absurd farce. It provides that no sales shall be made on any legal holiday, election day or Sunday, or after 11 o'clock at night, yet there are not half a dozen dealers in the State who pay any attention to it. It is a law prepared by themselves, and one which they say would be satisfactory to them. In fact, had there been a single clause in it objectionable to the dealers, it would have been stricken out, so rampant was the Democratic party. The license fee is fixed at \$100, yet not more than one-half the dealers in the State pay it. Thus the law is almost a nullity. In 1880, the Republicans again having control of the State, voted to submit to the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicants. In 1882 they lost the State by 10,000. The agitation has gone on since then with increasing vigor.

The proposed amendment of 1880 brought forth the Liquor League, which became an all-powerful factor in the after elections. The League furnished workers and money for the Democratic party. Every brewery and saloon was turned into a recruiting station for the Democracy. The success of the League in 1882 and 1884 made it arrogant and dictatorial. Furnishing the money and the workers for the party, it demanded control of it. Upon its demand Police Commissioners were removed and appointed; the study of physiology was excluded from the schools, and its chosen champions nominated for office. This arrogance has strengthened and deepened the agitation. The League had become dominant in the Democratic party and in the State. Police Commissioners, State officers, School Boards, and in many instances, Prosecuting Attorneys and Judges of Courts were its subservient tools.

The growing power of the organization has alarmed the better class of citizens, and men who had given the matter little thought are now closely studying it in all its phases. There is a little knot of sore-headed, discontented, fanatical men who have persistently kept up a sort of third-party organization, but the great mass of the temperance people here had neither sympathy nor respect for them. In 1882 and 1884 they ran as a sort of annex to the Democratic party, that party furnishing the campaign funds for them, and those funds were procured by levying assessments upon the liquor dealers. The third party has a ticket now in the field, and is looking to the Democrats again for money, but that party will disappoint them this year, as it is evident the movement has not force or vitality enough to be worth purchasing. Prohibition is not practicable under the present Constitution.

Notwithstanding the Prohibition or third party will be but little, if any, stronger than it was two years ago, the temperance question will be a large factor in the coming campaign, as it will seriously engage the thoughts of both parties. I do not believe the Democrats will endorse high license, although most of the leaders are urging it, and it is not much more likely the Republicans will declare for local option, but the present agitation is doing much to divorce the question from party politics, as the temperance advocates themselves are beginning to see that to secure legislation that will prove effective the work must be done in both parties. With one party in favor and the other opposed the opposition will always win. Heretofore the Democrats have steadfastly opposed all efforts to restrict the traffic and have been successful. With a temperance element in that party that will compel it to cease its opposition success against the traffic may well be anticipated.

W. H. S.

The hard times in Great Britain seem likely, at last, to compel a serious consideration in that country of the gold question. The Parliamentary commission of inquiry into the condition of trade has just made a report, pointing out the decrease in the gold supply as one of the causes of the prevailing depression, and recommending a fuller examination of the subject of the currency.

A Visit to the Rocky Mountains by a Green-castle Lady.

MANITOU SPRINGS, Col.,

July 19, 1886.

Editor Greencastle Banner—

From Topeka here, was a very dry, hot journey. Very few trees, except along the banks of the Arkansas river. In many places the ground was barren as a sand-bank; not even weeds growing. This was caused in some places by the alkali in the ground making it totally unfit for anything; in other places there was a lack of irrigation. The cost of irrigation for an acre, per year, is \$12. As we crossed the plains we saw loads of buffalo bones ready to be shipped East, where they will be made into fine combs. There were a few tree claims and a number of cattle ranches. The poor cattle looked too bony and weak to walk. We saw the dried remains of many cattle, that were starved and frozen to death last winter. Living on the plains must be terrible. We judged from the scarcity of houses and people that others were of the same opinion. Save the cowboys and their plump ponies, animal and human life had the appearance of being homeless and disheartened. The cow-boy and pony gave every sign of leading a wild, reckless, happy life.

Manitou is a little village of 700 inhabitants, and about 1,000 guests. It is situated in the Rockies—there being nothing but sky and mountains to be seen in any direction—at an altitude of 6,434 feet. Here, there is a wealth of mountain scenery, gushing mineral springs, and rocky gorges within sight and easy reach.

Manitou is supposed to be guarded by the gentle spirit of Hygeia, offering to the enfeebled body its healing waters. It is said the "baked up" feeling of other resorts is never experienced here. Surely, the sick heart and weary brain may find solace, rest and comfort among the grand old Rockies, and their rushing, leaping mountain streams, for the lightness of the air, the clearness of the sky, the grand scenery and the lovely cool nights combine to exhilarate the spirits. We have just come in from a morning walk—started at 5 a. m.; but there was no "dew on the daisies and clover." The atmosphere had a slightly moist feeling, from being cool, but every leaf was perfectly dry. Dew never falls here.

The springs, to which Manitou is indebted for its reputation, are six in number. The temperature of these vary from 40 to 56 deg. F., and are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and soda. Yesterday we walked up the Ute Pass, a distance of one and a half miles, to the Ute Iron Springs. This walk is said to be one of the most gorgeous of any of the canyons. It is up mountain side, then down, over and along mad-dened and leaping streams. Here and there were stones as large as a good-sized house, with quantities of smaller ones. The water of the springs has a sharp, biting taste, of which most persons are not fond, at first.

Yesterday morning a party of nine hired a wagon and went up the Ute Pass, past Rainbow Falls, to Cascade Canyon. For a distance of five miles the roads are smooth and excellent, with here and there a place wide enough to pass vehicles. This Ute Pass is the mountain road, or trail, along which the Ute Indians used to carry their furs in order to get them to the healing waters of the Manitou Springs. It is a trail that when once at the springs they always recovered. After we left our carriages, we could go horseback three-quarters of a mile, after which we walked about two miles. Our ascent was nearly 10,000 feet. The foliage, flowers, sweet-smelling shrubs, the birds and butterflies, the spray from the ever-dashing water, sparkling like so many jewels from the sunshine, form a grand foreground. Behind this is crag upon crag and boulder upon boulder, over which the mountain stream comes, now dashing and splashy, then slowly and quietly as if time was abundant and rest necessary. Suddenly the quiet, restful stream makes a leap over a gorge. This fall follows another and another, until, in one instance, there was a succession of falls for three quarters of a mile. The height, from first to last, was between two and three hundred feet.

M. E. J.

First 2-cent Paper Established in the West!

The Indianapolis News

Larger Circulation than any other three Dailies in the State combined, or NO PAY FOR ADVERTISING.

LAWYERS take it for its Supreme Court decisions. ALL POLITICAL PARTIES because it is independent enough to give all the news and the exact truth on both sides—not afraid to approve or condemn according to desert. MERCHANTS and Traders for its Market Reports. FARMERS and LIVE STOCK MEN may get it post-paid at 2 cts. per day, either daily or only certain days of the week.

IT IS DELIVERED EVERY DAY BY AGENTS IN 200 TOWNS AND VILLAGES AT 10 CTS. A WEEK.

Special Wants as "Wanted," "For Rent," "For Sale," "Lost," "Found," "Med," "Died," "Births," etc., etc., 1 Cent a word each insertion.

The News Is the Great Medium in Indiana for this class of advertising.

B. F. HAYS & CO., Merchant Tailors, GENTS FURNISHERS, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, &c. Laundry Agents.

Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.

South Side Public Square.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Advertisements inserted among Local News, subject to our approval, at 20 cents a line, each insertion, 10 cents a line, first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

I desire to announce to the citizens of Putnam county that I will be a candidate for County Recorder, on the CITIZEN'S REFORM TICKET, subject to the will of the people at the ballot box. CHAS. G. H. HUNTER.

FOR TREASURER.

Please announce me as a candidate for Treasurer of Putnam County, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. JOSEPH B. BOWEN.

FOR CORONOR.

Dexter Cutler, Sr., is a candidate for Coronor, subject to the Republican Convention.

Jessie Burleigh is visiting in Danville.

Jennie Farley is sick with malarial fever.

Greencastle and Brazil will have a shooting match August 5th.

The Woman's Relief Corps meets Wednesday nights, instead of Mondays.

The Cole Bros. pump and lightning-rod factory is doing an excellent business this season.

Robert Higert fell Thursday while getting out of Chas. Kiefer's grocery wagon, spraining his ankle.

Miss Maggie Cullity, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. T. E. Elliot, returned to her home in Indianapolis Saturday.

Black Bros. are fitting up an elegant waiting room for ladies and children at their livery stable. This will be a great convenience to their patrons.

John S. Alexander, of Portland Mills, and Perry L. Hubbard, of Cloverdale, left on Monday for California to attend the G. A. R. Encampment.

There will be a Monon special Saturday morning to Lafayette at \$1.20 for a round trip; tickets good returning the special, or the midnight regular train.

The Long Branch News says that Col. Weaver and family are spending the summer on Sea View Avenue, with Mrs. Bishop Simpson, mother of Mrs. Weaver.

M. A. Moore saw Mrs. Serena Washburn in her Kansas home. She is one, and her nearest neighbor is a mile and a half away. Here is an American heroine.

John Joyce, of the Western Union Telegraph office here is at Indianapolis doing work in the office there for a few weeks. Mr. Dimmit of that office, is here during his absence.

John T. Craig and family, accompanied by Alvin Craig, Lou and Cora Barnaby, Jim and Claudia Vermilion and Annie Wood, left Tuesday morning for Eel River Falls, to spend a week camping out.

Mrs. Nellie Lockridge, wife of Andrew Lockridge, Jr., was bruised on one of her hands recently, by the driving lines while holding a pair of scales for her husband as he opened a gate. Bone erysipelas supervened, and she is now in a dangerous condition.

Miss Clara Smythe, of the Postoffice, was burned with sealing-wax while canning fruit at her home a few evenings since. This should be a warning to the girls not to can fruit. Miss Smythe is threatened with bone erysipelas in consequence.

OUR

A few process Starch is the best thing now in the market. It gives a gloss to clothes and yields better results than any heretofore brought to Greencastle. We are daily receiving canned Fish and Maset, just the things for lunches and cold suppers. Of course everybody wants a warm breakfast, with coffee, and they know the place of all places to get it is at

WEIK'S.

NEW Hardware Store.

Having put in a nice new stock of Hardware, Tinware & Stoves,

I would respectfully invite all who wish to purchase anything in that line to call and get my prices before buying. I will also keep as before, a full line of GROCERIES, and a good line BOOTS & SHOES, at bottom prices for cash. Highest market price paid for produce. Call and see me. H. PHERSON, Bainbridge.

Will Morrow will start a music class at Amo, soon.

A. N. Vancleave will visit Columbus friends this week.

The I. O. O. F. will have a picnic at McLean's springs, August 5th.

Mrs. Dr. Hawkins, of Belle Union, has been visiting friends in Terre Haute.

George A. Richmond will take Prof. Muntzer's place in the College Avenue choir.

Miss Lida Batchelder will visit Miss Flora Tinker of Hendricks county next week.

Robert M. and Ed. E. Black left last night for French Lick Springs to be gone ten days.

Richard Frazier, colored, is dangerously sick with stomach trouble, which is thought to be a cancer.

Quite a party left for Franklin yesterday afternoon, to attend the Congressional Convention.

Dan Ricketts has withdrawn from the race for County Recorder, before the Republican convention, Aug. 7th.

Misses Edna Bayne and Ella Baker are spending a month among the lakes of Michigan. Their address will be Boyne.

Why not have the question of water-works put to a vote of the people, the Company paying the expense? This would be fair.

Mrs. Mary Husher, formerly of this city, will have charge of the childrens department at Battle Ground camp meeting.

Indian Springs, in Martin county, is the popular resort this summer. Persons who intend visiting that place should call at this office.

The Indiana Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders Association will hold their Second Annual Race Meeting at Indianapolis August 3, 4, & 5.

W. I. Overstreet, of Spencer, who spent several days here this week, on his way home from Northern Wisconsin, where he had spent several weeks fishing, reports rare sport in that region.

There is no more delightful outdoor business or amusement this warm weather than amateur photography, and the recent improvements in this art enables anybody to make good pictures. The business can be made remunerative. If you want to know all about it, write to the "Schultz Photo Equipment Company," 5 Chatham Square, New York.

During the past week there have been two marriages in Putnam county and three applications for divorce. The latter are Arlen Berg vs. Gustav Berg—allegations, drunkenness and failure to provide; Florence Crawley vs. Columbus Crawley—allegations, abuse, intemperance and association with lewd women; Thomas Hatcher vs. Rosa A. Hatcher—allegations, abuse and desertion. So runs the world away.

F. W. Raeder, an engineer of St. Louis, has been in town this week, examining the location with a view of proposing to build water-works here. He says that the first thing to know is whether our people want water-works or not; and, second, whether the topography and supply of water are such as to enable a company to build the works so as to make a profitable investment. Mr. Raeder comes highly recommended as a competent engineer, with large experience. If we must have water-works, why not await his proposition, as well as those of others, so as to get the best works for the least money?

After having waited so long is there any necessity for this great haste? Why not proceed with deliberation and caution in a matter so largely involving the future welfare of the city? Why are we proceeding in this unusual course of determining that we want water-works without first consulting the citizens, and then letting the contract without having publicly asked for propositions? We do not believe that the majority of the Common Council will permit the public business to be transacted in this way.

Marriage License. James Ratliff and Lizzie Jady. William Dixon and Eva B. Kennedy.

DUDLEY BRATTIN, JEWELER!

SUCCESSOR TO

A. R. BRATTIN,

Offers an entire new stock of

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.

Repairing Promptly done.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. A. BOLEY,

A. J. Beveridge was called to Sullivan, Illinois, by a telegram announcing the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Moley.

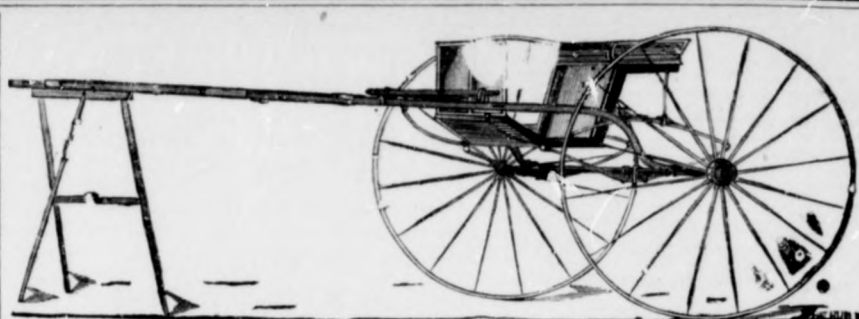
J. E. Anderson, a DePauw student from England, preached at Fox ridge Sunday. He will preach at Putnamville next Sunday.

Frank Ragan, who has been in Kansas and Colorado for the past year, playing Cow Boy, returned home Tuesday morning—willing to quit.

Charley Mercer, whose marriage on Wednesday of last week to Miss Minnie Boeckle, at Terre Haute, was duly reported in the BANNER, brought his bride to Greencastle to visit her sister, Mrs. John Humes. The following day he skipped out, returning to Terre Haute. His wife made complaint before Mayor McClary, charging her husband with desertion, and Marshall Starr brought him back from Terre Haute on Saturday and lodged him in jail. On Sunday a friend went his bail, and he was released until Monday, when his trial was had and he was fined \$25 and costs. This he paid and then disappeared. He was once an Asbury boy.

An affair of some interest occurred at the Clerk's office in the Court House Tuesday afternoon. A constable from Lapland, Montgomery county, came in, accompanied by William Dixon and another young man from that place, and Miss Eva B. Kennedy of Russellville, this county. They asked for a marriage license for Mr. Dixon and Miss Kennedy, and requested, further, that a minister be sent for. Capt. Lee and Deputy Rudisill were only too happy to make themselves useful on such an occasion, and while the former prepared the license, the latter hastened to gather in a preacher. But no gentleman of the cloth could be found conveniently near. The bridegroom, expectant, to quite his nerves, suggested a shave. This was assented to, and Henry Meltzer performed the job with neatness and dispatch, the young lady waiting meantime under the luxuriant shade of the locust trees in the Court House yard, whence she had an unrestricted view of the palatial stores across the streets in every direction. The shave over, cuffs and a fresh collar became necessary, and these were obtained at the Model. Here he remarked that they might make him marry the girl, but they couldn't make him live with her. His heart-beats being still somewhat irregular, the party proceeded to the Centennial saloon and took a drink. Then they returned to the Court House where Miss Kennedy patiently awaited them. If the same kindly disposition is a permanent thing with her, what a model wife she will make! About this time Deputy Rudisill, by herculean efforts, succeeded in bringing the Rev. D. L. Vandam into the chamber of justice. That man of God examined the license, asked a few questions, and then, without unnecessary delay, which marks him as the man for such occasions, performed the ceremony which ended in pronouncing Mr. Dixon and Miss Kennedy husband and wife, and shortly afterward the happy pair departed for Russellville in their carriage. It is alleged that Dixon had previously seduced a sister of the fair Eva, who bore two children, one of whom was supposed to be his. Nothing was done in that case, which probably led William to reach the erroneous conclusion that there is no hereafter. Thus he fell into the meshes of Eva, who proved less unforgiving, and now she has him fast—unless he runs away.

M. A. Moore returned from Kansas Monday. He entered the State from Kansas City, and visited both sides of the Kaw river as far as Topeka. Thence he went south through Carbondale, Emporia, Florence and Newton; then south to Wichita, and from there west through Kingman to Pratt county. Returning to Newton, he journeyed west through Hutchinson, Larnard and Garden City, to Hartland, traveling on both sides of the Arkansas river between Pierceville and Hartland. He says that Kansas is a great and fertile State, and is being rapidly improved; but that he saw it at the most unfavorable time. He did not see the country between



Having sold the Real Estate on which our Carriage Factory is situated, for the purpose of quitting business, we are now offering our stock of

Carriages, Phaetons, Jump-Seats, Side Bar Buggies & Carts

At prices that defy competition, and if you have not got a Renick & Curtis buggy, come and get one before it is too late. Come and see us.

RENICK & CURTIS,

Greencastle, Ind.

23-5m

Hutchinson and Pierceville, the run between those points being made during the night. Just now Kansas is suffering from a great drouth. With favorable weather from now on the State will have no corn to sell this year. In Sedgwick and Harvey counties, and in the Cottonwood Valley, he saw, in some instances, corn that had already been cut and put into shock for forage, because of the drouth. The statement that all Southwest Kansas has just had abundant rains is a serious error, much of that territory having had no rain for from six to ten weeks. Yet, there has been local rains in that section of small compass. The recent rise in the Arkansas river was from an abundant rainfall in Colorado; not from rains in Kansas. He experienced a slight shower near Hartford. It is doubtful if the yield of wheat this year is more than half a crop in the State. This side of the frontier the people are full of energy, and are pushing railroads, building towns and subduing the land. On the frontier, owing to the dry weather, things are less hopeful. Yet even there those who stick to their claims are likely to do better than those who come away. Drouth seldom hits two years in succession in the same place. Altogether, it may be said that notwithstanding drouth, insects, corporations and speculators, Kansas has a great future before her, though now suffering from one of the greatest drouths of her history. Mr. Moore found that, although they have a prohibitory law, a man seeking for whisky in Kansas can always find it.

Miss Jessie Neff is visiting relatives in Ladoga.

Mrs. J. D. Torr is visiting her parents, in Bloomfield.

Mrs. Will Talburt is visiting in Worthington.

L. S. Cumback, representing a Boston firm, is in the city.

Jake Lotchar, of the When, will occupy a part of Dr. Fisher's house.

Mrs. James Taylor visited her son, Dr. James Taylor, at Indianapolis last week.

Steele Bros. have the contract for plastering the new county house at LaPorte, Ind.

Miss Alice Renick has returned from Ohio where she has been attending Normal School.

Mrs. Charles Bridges has gone to Cisco, Ill., her former home, to visit relatives and friends.

A large crowd went to Cloverdale this morning, to attend the Old Settlers' Reunion, accompanied by the base-ball club and the city band.

The Greencastle Base Ball club has about played out. There is talk of starting a new company and putting in a first-class club.

Visitors the Past Week. At D. W. Lovett's—William Leifer and family, Cincinnati.

At Jesse Richardson's—Mrs. R's uncle, J. W. Siler, U. S. Consul, Cape-town, Africa. His wife accompanies him. Mr. Siler arrived from Africa this month. His parents reside at Stilesville.

Ezra A. Ollaman, Morgan county. Making Greenback speeches. He is still red hot.

At Mrs. Beckwith's—Miss Cora Hufford, Clayton.

At G. W. Black's—Miss Lena Tipton, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

W. I. Overstreet, Spencer.

At Dr. Fisher's—Mrs. Aggie Walker, Rockport. Will remain some time.

At G. J. Langsdale's—Miss Emma Dawson, Indianapolis, to spend the summer.

Miss Alice Cullen, Indianapolis.

At Dr. Pitchlynn's—Mrs. E. M. Pawner, Clifty.

At Mrs. W. D. Allen's—her daughter Mrs. Mary McFarland and two children. Danville, Ill., to spend the summer.

Ed. Thayer, Greenfield.

J. T. Brush, Indianapolis.

At Chas. Mann's—Chas. Chrisman, Connersville.

D. L. Clark, Amboy, Ill., and J. A. Smith, Chicago, Ill., are holding an Adventist christian tent meeting on the Tingley property on College Avenue.

A horse belonging to Frank Stultz of Fincastle, fell dead on the north side of the Square, while he was on his way to mill this morning.

Chas. Cutler was married yesterday at New Albany, to a young lady of that city. He arrived here last night with his bride.

Union services will be held at the Presbyterian church next Sunday. Services conducted by Elder Taylor.

John Vance, formerly with the American Express Company here, has accepted a position on the Chicago and Indiana Coal Road.

Third Indiana Cavalry Reunion. The 4th. re-union of the 3d. Indiana Cavalry will be held at Connersville, October 14th.

BORN. CRAWLEY—To Joe Crawley and wife, of Greencastle township, July 21, a son.

HOWARD—To Michael and Nancy Howard, July 27, 1886, a son.

South End. Miss Lizzie Oliver, of Fox Ridge, died Sunday afternoon of consumption, aged 18 years. She is a niece of Mrs. Poynter, whose death from the same disease was reported last week.

Owen Monahan committed an assault, Friday, upon a colored man named Edwards, and was fined therefor in the Mayor's court.

Miss Jennie Maloney has gone to Ladoga to spend a few weeks.

COMMON COUNCIL—MONDAY NIGHT. The committee on water-works asked until next meeting to make a report, which was granted.

The tax levy was fixed as follows: 85 cents on each \$100 valuation, of \$50 cents on each poll for general purposes, and 15 cents on each \$100, and 25 cents on each poll to pay principal and interest on school bonds maturing May 1, 1887, and \$1 on each male dog and \$2 on each female dog; 20 cents on each \$100 of outsiders transferred to the city for school purposes.

Home & Again!

I have bought my old Meat Market at the South End again, and propose to furnish all kinds of

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Both of my stores are now furnished with telephones—Up town, No. 79; South End, No. 69. You can order from either place—

Meats, Groceries, Vegetables, Berries, Ice and Provisions

At all times, which will be delivered promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always as low as the lowest.

JOHN T. CRAIG.

21-5m

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Drugs & Medicines,

PAINTS & OILS,

Toilet and Fancy Goods,

BOOKS and STATIONERY, and

FINE CIGARS at
Landes & Co's Drug Store.

Greencastle Banner

GEO. J. LANGDALE, Publisher.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

TERMS FOR THE BANNER:

One year, in advance, \$1.50

Six months, in advance, .85

Three months, in advance, .45

One month, in advance, .15

Advertising Rates.

Locals, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents

line for each additional insertion.

Locals among news items, 20 cents a line each

insertion.

Locals in black-face type, 20 a line first in-

sertion; 10 each additional insertion.

Locals in capitals, 15 cents a line first in-

sertion; 7 1/2 each additional.

Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.

Obituaries, or "In Memoriam" notices 6

cents a line.

Cards of thanks, ten cents a line.

Display and long time advertisements at

special rates.

The statistician of the Department of

Agriculture gives statistics of farm labor.

He gives the following as the average

for the States named:

DAY WAGES.

With board. Without board.

Illinois.....\$1.14.....\$1.00

Indiana.....1.10......95

Ohio......85......75

BY THE MONTH THE YEAR ROUND.

With board. Without board.

Illinois.....\$16.00.....\$15.00

Indiana.....15.00.....14.00

Ohio.....15.50.....14.50

These statistics further show that the

lowest wages are paid in the South,

where in no case do they exceed \$1.00

per day without board. The highest

wages are in California—\$1.57 per day

without board, and in Massachusetts

\$1.50 per day without board, or \$1.00 per

day with board.

Late News Items.

The Chas. W. Allen Tobacco Co., of

Chicago, suspended, Tuesday, because of

labor troubles and the eight hour plan.

Liabilities \$275,000; assets about the

same.

Patents were issued to Indians,

Tuesday, as follows: Campbell, William

W., Kilmore, car-coupling; Conner, Al-

bert C., and J. M. Westcott, assignors

to Hoosier Drill Company, Richmond,

Wire and slat fence machine; Daggett,

Robert P., assignor of one-half to J. B.

Lizius, Indianapolis, stove-pipe flange

and retainer; Kauffman, Henry C.,

Richmond, combined shutter-fastener

and shutter-blower; Moore, Matthew R.,

Indianapolis, sand-molding machine;

Moore, Matthew R., assignor to Pneum-

atic Company, Indianapolis, (3) sand-

molding machines; Uller, Samuel N.,

Franklin, rotary churn; Waters, Edward

G. and R. G. Sweeney, Terre Haute,

electric switch; Wolcott, Anson, Wolcott,

grain-drier.

Prof. Ira G. Strunk, one of the pro-

prietors of the New Albany Business

College, Tuesday shot and killed Charles

V. Hoover and mortally wounded his father,

Charles L. Hoover, prominent druggist.

The Hoovers were walking up

the street when Strunk stepped up be-

hind them and commenced firing at the

son. The first shot, however, struck the

father, who fell. Strunk continued fir-

ing at the son, shooting him through

and through. Young Hoover ran into

a barber shop and fell. Strunk followed

him in and again shot him. He then

clubbed his revolver and broke in his

scull. Strunk was placed under arrest.

The difficulty arose from alleged intima-

city between young Hoover and Strunk's

wife. The shooting of the father, it is

believed, was not intentional. All the

parties were members of the Episcopal

church, the woman and young Hoover

being members of the choir.

The schooner Barrett put in at St.

John, N. F., Tuesday, bringing

latest news from the Labrador

coast. For two weeks she was

blockaded in York harbor, forty

miles east of Northeast river, by a field

of ice. She brings five families who had

reached that point from Sandwich bay,

over one hundred miles inland, in sledges

drawn by ponies, on which they sub-

sisted on their arrival. York harbor is

crowded with fugitives, but these came

from the southern coast, and know nothing

of their northern neighbors. On

July 19 a two-day snow-storm cut off all

communication with the population of

east Labrador. The snow has closed all

the trails. A white bay dispatch

states that whalers report that Hudson

Bay strait is again frozen over, which

is an unprecedented occurrence at this

season. The report that the tempera-

ture is 10 deg. below zero is denied. It

has not gone lower than 10 de-

grees above. The cold results

from immense masses of arctic ice

along the coast. The numbers that

have died is estimated at 3,500. Since

Saturday an east wind has blown off

the banks, increasing the firmness of the

coast ice.

Mississippi Ku-Klux.

The outrages perpetrated upon ne-

groes in Newton county, Mississippi by a

band of "regulators," says a dispatch

Tuesday, prove more serious than at first

reported. The difficulty arose from a

negro entering Government land which

was claimed by a white man. The mat-

ter was tried in the courts and resulted

in a victory for the negro. The "regu-

lators" took up the quarrel, and in the

difficulties that ensued four colored men

(Manuel Thames, Simon Thames, Abra-

ham Dale and L. Williams) were killed.

These outrages had such effect upon the

negroes that hundreds of them left the

country, and they are still leaving it as

fast as they can get away. Many crops

have been abandoned in consequence of

the flight of the hands, and it is impos-

sible to get any laborers to take their

place.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE

Dr. Talmage Preaches in North Car-

olina.

And Says That "All Men Are Born Equal"

Is Not True—As You Measure It Shall Be

Measured Unto You.

ASHVILLE, N. C., July 25.—The Rev.

Dr. Talmage is here at this great sum-

mer watering place spending a few days.

Vast throngs from all the surrounding

regions came in to attend the religious

services to-day. Dr. Talmage preached

a sermon on the subject, "Measured by

Your Own Yard-stick." The text was

from Matthew vii, 2: "With what mea-

sure ye mete, it shall be measured to you

again." Dr. Talmage said:

In the greatest sermon ever preached

—a sermon about fifteen minutes long

according to the ordinary rate of speech

—a sermon the Mount of Olives, the

Preacher sitting as He spoke, according

to the ancient mode of oratory, the peo-

ple were given to understand that the

same yard-stick that they employed up-

on others would be employed upon

themselves. Measure others by a harsh

rule and you will be measured by a

harsh rule. Measure others by a char-

itable rule, and you will be measured

by a charitable rule. Give no mercy to

others and no mercy will be given to

you.

There is a great deal of unfairness in

the criticism of human conduct. It was

to smite that unfairness that Christ ut-

tered the words of the text, and my ser-

mon will be a re-echo of the divine sen-

timent. In estimating the misbehavior

of others, we must take into considera-

tion the pressure of circumstances. It

is never right to do wrong, but there are

degrees of culpability. When men mis-

behave or commit some atrocious wick-

edness we are disposed indiscriminately

to tumble them all over the bank of con-

demnation. Suffer they ought and suf-

fer they must, but in difference of de-

gree.

In the first place, in estimating the

misdoings of others we must take into

consideration the hereditary tendency.

There is such a thing as good blood, and

there is such a thing as bad blood. There

are families that have had a moral

twist in them for a hundred years

back. They have not been careful to

keep the family record in that regard.

There have been escapades and maraud-

ings and scoundrelisms and moral defec-

tions all the way back, whether you call it

kleptomania or pyromania or dipsoma-

nia, or whether it be in a milder form

and amount to no mania at all. The

strong probability is that the present

criminal started life with nerve, muscle

and bone contaminated. As some start

life with a natural tendency to nobility

and generosity, and kindness and truth-

fulness, there are others who start life

with just the opposite tendency, and

they are born liars, or born malcontents,

or born outlaws, or born scoundrels.

In this country we are taught by the

Declaration of American Independence

that all people are born equal. There

never was a greater misrepresentation

put in one sentence than in that sen-

tence which implies that we are all born

equal. You may as well say that flow-

ers are born equal, or trees are born

equal, or animals are born equal. Why

does one horse cost \$100 and another

horse cost \$50,000? Why does one sheep

cost \$10 and another sheep cost \$500?

Difference in blood. We are wise

enough to recognize the difference of

blood in horses, in cattle, in sheep, but

we are not wise enough to make allow-

ance for the difference in human blood.

Now, I demand, by the law of eternal

fairness, that you be more lenient in

your criticism of those who were born

wrong, in whose ancestral line there was

a hangman's knot, or who came from a

tree the fruit of which for centuries

been gnarled and worm-eaten. Dr.

Harris, a reformer, gave some marvel-

ous statistics of what he called "Mar-

garet, the Mother of Criminals." Nine-

ty years ago she lived in a village in

Upper New York State. She was not

only poor, but she was vicious. She was

not well provided for. There were no

almshouses there. The people, however,

somewhat looked after her, but chiefly

scowled at and derided her, pushed her

farther down in her crimes. That was

ninety years ago. There have been 685

persons in that ancestral line, 200 of

them criminals. In one branch of that

family there were twenty, and nine of

them have been in State prison, and

nearly all the others have turned out

badly. It is estimated that that family

cost the county and State one hundred

thousand dollars, to say nothing of the

property destroyed. Are you not will-

ing, as sensible people, to acknowledge

that it is a fearful disaster to be born

in such an ancestral line? It is a very

different thing to swim with the current

from what it is to swim against the cur-

rent, as some of you have no

doubt found in your summer recrea-

tion. If a man find himself in an ances-

tral current where there is good blood

flowing smoothly from generation to

generation it is not a very great credit

to him if he turn out good and honest

and pure and noble. He could hardly

help it, but suppose he is born in an

ancestral line—in a hereditary line—

where the influences have been bad and

there has been a coming down over a

moral delivility, if the man surrender to

the influences he will go down under the

overmastering gravitation unless some

supernatural aid be afforded him. Now,

such a person deserves not your ex-

coriation, but your pity.

In Great Britain and in the United

States, in every generation, there are

tens of thousands of persons who are

fully developed criminals and incar-

cerated. I say, in every generation.

Then, I suppose, there are tens of thou-

sands of persons not found out in their

criminality. In addition to these there

are tens of thousands of persons who, not

positively becoming criminals, never-

theless have a criminal tendency. Any

one of all those thousands by the grace

of God may become Christian, and resist

the ancestral influence and open a new

channel of behavior; but the vast ma-

NELLIE GRANT'S MARRIED LIFE.

Humiliation and Indignities to Which the Dead General's Daughter is Subjected. Washington Special to Indianapolis Journal.

A relative of the Grant family in this city is authority for the statement that the married life of Nellie Grant Sartoris is far more humiliating and unpleasant than has yet been made public. Mrs. Sartoris makes her home with her husband's father, in the north of England, and according to all accounts, she is treated as a sort of a poor relation. Two rooms are set aside for the use of herself and children, and their meals are furnished, but nothing else is given to them either by her husband or Mr. Sartoris, Sr. So far, indeed, as the younger Sartoris is concerned, it is said that he has not contributed a penny to his wife's support for years. It is a well-known fact that for a couple of years prior to General Grant's death, remittances of money were regularly sent to Nellie to provide herself and children with clothing and other useful articles. When the General became impoverished through the rascality of Ferdinand Ward the greatest regret he is said to have expressed was that his poverty would prevent him from further assisting Nellie, who was practically supported by his bounty. All the members of the Grant family still contribute to the support of Mrs. Sartoris, and the children have urged Mrs. Sartoris for years to separate from her husband and return to America. It is said that Mrs. Grant made such a request only a few months ago, after learning of some fresh indignity on Sartoris's part; but the daughter replied that she would not entertain such a proposition a moment, and added, indignantly that she would refuse to sustain relations of any character with her family if these importunities did not cease. Meanwhile, Sartoris is racing about England spending the meagre allowance his father gives him among companions of his own kind. The reports which reach here from New York says that Sartoris has been absent from his wife since last spring and that she hears from him only at rare intervals.

Fresh Fashion Notes.

No such thing as a false chignon has been tolerated in Paris for some time. Tournures are much less exaggerated in Paris this summer than they were last year. The cushion, hot and heavy, is very generally discarded, and the skirt is merely held up by a few steel circles.

Foulard dresses, very cool and pleasant to wear at this season, are made blouse with a long polonaise draped over a short plaited or gathered skirt. Blue is the favorite color of the season, but red and buff are also much worn for seaside costumes.

Bulgarian embroidery is worked in colored silks, combined with gold spangles, over a ground of etamine. It is worked so close that the ground almost entirely disappears. It is in great vogue just now and harmonizes very well with modern costumes. Sleeves are made slightly puffed out at the bottom, and gathered over a wristband in Bulgarian embroidery, two inches deep or more, buttoned like a child's sleeve.

French stays—at least, those of really good corsetieres—are so beautifully made that, although making the figure look slighter, they compress neither the waist nor the chest. A Parisian never commits the error of wearing tight, stiff stays; she considers a graceful, supple figure infinitely more desirable than a stiff, if ever so small, waist. But then she does not fall into the opposite extreme, and wear loose, ill-fitting garments; even with her robe de chambre a Parisian lady has her corsets, but the acme of art is to appear to possess a perfect figure without any corsets at all.

The coat-shaped sleeve is still much worn for dresses, but no longer exclusively so. For yachting, lawn-tennis, and seaside costumes, the sleeve is now very generally made fully gathered on the shoulder, and very ample in all the upper part, while from the elbow downwards it is quite plain. The bodice is made either Jersey fashion or gathered on to a plain shoulder-piece like a blouse; or again, it is a jacket with loose fronts opening over a full plastron. Striped summer serge and etamine are favorite materials for such costumes, which mostly have a very simply draped overskirt over a plain underskirt.

An Exorbitant Price.

New York Graphic.

Water recently sold as high \$2 a barrel in a Texas town. This is surprising. One would never suspect that water for any purpose would be in such great demand in that section of our country as to command an exorbitant price.

Two young men at Philadelphia were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for stealing fifty cents.

No Use for It.

Tid Bits.

Father: I wish, John, you could be contented to settle down and live like other people, and not go roving all over the country. You must remember that "a rolling stone gathers no moss."

Son: Father, what do I want of moss?

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A few tubs of poor butter in an invoice may bring the average price down below the line of profits.

The best market for any man, provided he has one, is the home market. He who is "near" to his market is better than he who is "far off."

A cow calving in the fall, if well fed and cared for, will bring more profit in a year than if she calves in May, if milk and butter are to be sold.

The iniquities of the retail grocer's ice chest, onion basket and delivery wagons are very apt to be received by his butter. The consumer is very apt to lay the flavor to the butter-maker.

England buys \$19,252,884 out of the \$20,805,824 worth of the bacon we export, of hams, \$2,454,980 worth out of the \$3,231,500; nearly half of the \$35,402,538 of pork, and about one-third of our surplus lard.

The calf born in the fall, fairly well wintered and given the vigorous growth that grass food gives the following summer, makes a better cow than the spring raised one when she is two years old—the right time for the birth of her first calf.

The disadvantages of the ordinary system of settling milk in shallow pans for raising cream are that a longer period elapses before the skimming is completed, too much space is required, and in summer the milk becomes sour before the cream is raised.

Separated early and raised up by themselves, pullets are worth at least a quarter more for use than if allowed to run with a lot of cockerels. In the large, late-maturing breeds the evil is less, though even with them the practice of keeping them separate is most profitable.

The roof is the most important part of a pig-stye, as indeed it is of all buildings for sheltering stock. The floor of a pigpen may be earth with a little straw. In fact, many farmers object to board or plank floors, which form harbors for rats or other vermin. But the roof must be waterproof.

An earthen floor is the best for the poultry house. A cement surface underneath possesses the advantage of perfect dryness for the extra cost, as it is not difficult to keep your earthen floor reasonably dry, provided you raise a mound of earth for the house to stand on, and surround it with a ditch to catch rain.

For a kicking-cow, says a correspondent, take a small rope, make a slip-noose in one end and draw tight around the cow, just in front of the udder. I had a large heifer that kicked badly. I applied the rope as above and sat down and milked without further trouble. It was only applied three times, and she gave me no trouble afterward.

It has been well substantiated that bee stings cure rheumatism. Many persons have been engaged in bee-keeping chiefly for the purpose of being cured of this disease, and we have statements from many, whose testimony is reliable, as to the efficacy of the remedy. To deliberately offer one's self as a subject before an angry swarm of bees seems terrible, but to receive an occasional sting while at work is soon little noticed.

A few farmers of Laporte county have lately been experimenting with the use of crude petroleum for killing Canada thistles, and they have become pretty well satisfied that a free application of the oil will destroy the life of the thistle. The manner of applying it is to dig around the stock and pour about a pint of oil around it, letting it soak down about the root.

Laird Against Cobb.

Give ear to a poor but honest little ditty Of a fight that was fought in Washington City Between two Congressmen, more's the pity.

Says Laird, M. C., to Cobb, M. C., "You're everything that's rank." "You crack you!" "You crack you!" "You're everything that's blank." "Blank blank you!"

Says Laird, M. C., to Cobb, M. C., "I'm aching for to pulverize you!" "Blood, fury and fire!" "Come out with me, And I'll put craps over your eyes, you Sanguinous liar!"

So Laird, M. C., and Cobb, M. C., Those shrill and snorting foes, In martial manner Went into the lobby angrily, And Laird, M. C., let out on the nose Of Cobb of Injanner.

Cobb, M. C., weighs sixteen stone; He collapsed down into a chair, All gory. And emitted a faint and hollow groan: "Oh give me arsenic, give me air!"—Gone was his glory.

Cobb, M. C., has taken the chip off his shoulder, Laird of Nebraska is bolder and bolder, And both'll cool off when the weather gets colder. —New York Sun

Do not sweep more than is necessary for cleanliness and health. Pick up all bits and loose threads, and if possible use a carpet-sweeper instead of a broom. With careful dusting and "picking up," a room can be kept cleaner longer than some folks suppose. If large rugs are used, let the floor around them be wiped with a damp cloth, and the rugs shaken once a month or so.

At Richmond sixty-five men are employed on the new insane asylum, and at Logansport 130.

TOBACCO AND WHISKY TAXES.

Mr. Morrison's Argument Against Removal of This Form of Taxation.

In the adverse report on the Randall tariff bill, Mr. Morrison says:

"Attempts to remove the tobacco and other taxes have usually been justified by asserting these to be war taxes, and in an apparent forgetfulness of the fact that so far as relates to its money obligations, the war is not half over, and will not be over until we have paid \$4,000,000,000 yet to be collected in taxes from the people. At best, taxes are a most grievous burden upon the industry, thrift and comfort of the people. They should be so laid as to cause the least hindrance to these industries and comforts, the least interference with freely chosen pursuits, and, as far as possible, on articles the use of which and the payment of taxes thereon would be largely voluntary. When, in 1866, internal war taxes were highest, spirits, tobacco and malt liquors paid less than 20 per cent., or \$20 of every \$100 collected. The spirit tax was then \$2 per gallon, or more than double the present rate. Tobacco in different forms paid different rates, and the average rate was 35 cents per pound, or more than four times the present rate. It is therefore apparent that more than 90 per cent. of the internal war taxes have been repealed, and less than 10 remain with half the war debt yet to be paid. In 1866 more than 200 articles were on the internal revenue taxable list. Of these, spirits, malt liquors and tobacco in its various forms are all that remain. The tax on all manufactures, carriages, watches, diamonds, fire-arms, lotteries, brokers, express, insurance, railroad and telegraph companies, banks, bankers and incomes, with more than half the liquor and tobacco tax, have been removed. The burden of all taxation now rests on the liquor and tobacco tax so reduced, and on the clothing, food and shelter of the people, and other articles indispensable to industrial pursuits, without which no taxes could be paid. While internal revenue war taxes have been reduced to 18 per cent., war tariff taxes continue to burden the people and hinder their progress. Sugar, which under the Morrill tariff at the end of the war paid three-quarters of a cent per pound, now pays nearly two cents; rice paid one cent per pound, and now pays two and one quarter; woolen goods have already been shown to pay double as much now as then, and while tariff taxes have been removed from a comparatively few articles in taxing which protectionists found no profit, they have not failed to continue their average 47 per cent to their own great advantage and the greater disadvantage of the mass of their fellow-men who pay it. The liquor and tobacco industries are fairly prosperous. Our people use yearly 11,500,000 more gallons of spirits; 10,500,000 barrels, or double as much beer; \$9,000,000 pounds, or three-fourths as much more of tobacco; 1,600,000,000 more, or double as many cigars, and fifteen times as many cigarettes as they used ten years ago, and the friends of these industries may well be satisfied with the progress they are making. A tax on these is largely a tax on indulgence and excess, and its payment largely voluntary. Taxes not paid on these must be paid on necessities of life, and these are not necessities of life. This tax should not be removed."

Good Year for Wheat.

H. T. Massengale in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It has been a great many years since there was as much wheat in the country as there is this year, and there are a great many young farmers who have never had to work so hard as they do now. It may seem a little exaggerated but I was coming home from Chicago a few days ago in a Chicago & Alton sleeper, and about 4 o'clock in the morning was actually awakened by the noise of reapers, binders and headers working along the road. I could hear them even above the clatter of the train. It seemed to me they were almost as thickly distributed as telegraph poles. It was hardly daybreak when they commenced work. I got out at several small stations and made inquiries, and at every place I was told that the farmers were beginning work as early as they could possibly see, and continue until it was too dark to see any more.

Mistook the Crowd.

Washington Critic.

A man who had not heard of the death of a certain Republican Congressman asked a friend about him the other day.

"Ah," replied the friend, sadly, "he had joined the great majority."

"Thunderation," blurted out the inquirer, "you don't mean to say he has gone over to the Democrats?"

"Oh, no; he's dead."

"Oh," was the cry in a relieved tone, "I'm glad to hear it. I banked a good deal on that man's fidelity."

A Check-ered Life.

National Weekly.

"Now if I was only a banker," said an unfortunate business man, "I would do a most prosperous business."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because I receive so many checks in my business career," replied the man.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A tramp has confided to an Omaha reporter that in order that his hands may be calloused like those of a workman he carries a hickory stick which he grasps and twists as he walks, thus keeping his hands in a condition to deceive any justice before whom he may be arraigned as a vagrant.

There is a grain bag monopoly in San Francisco, and the following notice, sent out by an expensive grain dealer there, shows how it works: "Having learned that some farmers intend to put their new wheat into old sacks, I now give you notice that I shall accept new wheat only if in new sacks."

A man of Day county, Minnesota, lives on the bank of a large lake where wild ducks make their nests. He hunts up the nests and replaces the eggs with eggs from his hennery. The wild ducks have hatched out a number of fine broods of chickens for him. His hens have no time for sitting around.

It is reported on "perfectly reliable authority" that the latest conundrum at the London clubs concerns Miss Fortescue, to whom Lord Garmoyne paid \$10,000 for not marrying her. This is it: What is the most expensive kind of oil? Garmoyne. Because it costs \$10,000 per gallon.

The bill to restore Fitz John Porter merely restores him to the rank in the army from which he was deposed by court-martial, and places him on the retired list, with the rank of colonel, at \$8,000 a year. He is now, and has been for some years, receiving \$5,000 per annum as police commissioner in New York.

James Warder of Nokesville, Va., insists that the following is a true snake story: "My wife's old turkey hen was sitting beside the garden fence on thirteen eggs. About a week ago a large black snake came along and ate the turkey, curled himself on the eggs, and stayed there until they hatched out, and then ate the whole brood at once."

It may be some consolation to sufferers from malaria to know that there is little if any impure quinine in the market at present. This desirable state of things is not due to any sudden spasm of virtue on the part of druggists, but arises from causes that are purely economical. Quinine is lower in price now than it has ever been; it is selling wholesale at fifty-five cents an ounce, and is so much cheaper proportionately than its usual adulterants that a loss rather than a profit would result from mixing these with it.

Texas has a new industry. The Clear Creek Crab Canning Company has been organized in Galveston county, and is doing a business in catching and canning crabs. The shells are removed entire except the claws, ground in a mill, and shipped to France, where they are manufactured into a dentifrice. The oil that arises on the vats where the crabs are boiled is used in making soap, and is said to be equal to coconut oil for this purpose. The crabs themselves are packed in five-gallon cans, and are reckoned good.

Daniel R. Arnold is the station agent at Pawtucket. Recently the clerks and freight hands went to his office in a body, and the spokesman began a speech about the strikes out west and the relations of employers and employed, and was going on when Mr. Arnold very sternly and impatiently said: "State your grievance." The next moment he felt the cheapest of any man in New England, for the spokesman said the boys had come to make him a present on his fifty-seventh birthday. It was a nice present, but Mr. Arnold could hardly say "thank you" he was so surprised.

CEMETERY Green House

SALE ROOM.

East of C. W. Talburt's Dry Goods Store

Geraniums 50 cents to \$1 per dozen; Begonias and some Verbenas, 50 cents to \$1 per dozen; Carnation Pinks, \$1 to \$4 per dozen; Tube Rose Bulbs, 5 cents each, all good; Lawn Vases from \$2 to \$12 each; Hanging Baskets from 40 cents to \$3 each; Wire Baskets and designs, Fancy and Straw Baskets. All out flower work put up on short notice.

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THE COUNTY.

FILLMORE.

J. W. Holt and wife, of Hamlin, West Virginia, are visiting their son-in-law, Wm. M. Wysong.

Alonzo Leachman and wife, of Homer, Ill., are visiting relatives about here.

The Vandala is improving its side track so that what may be easier loaded.

David O'Neal is well pleased with his position at the saw mill. J. S. Ragan's wheat made 25 bushels per acre.

CARPENTERSVILLE.

On Monday of last week, while Jesse Short was hauling water from Walnut Creek, near the bridge east of here, he fell or was thrown, from the truck, and the wagon passed over him, injuring him internally, from which he died Friday morning, and was buried Saturday morning at Peary cemetery. He was fifty-three years old, and leaves a wife, one son, and one grandson.

Wheat is about all thrashed in this neighborhood, turning out from 10 to 20 bushels per acre, and of good quality.

Mrs. Hamrick, of Texas, is visiting at B. B. Cline's.

MT. MERIDIAN.

The birthday of John R. Bain, near here, was celebrated, Tuesday, by a dinner, which was largely attended by his friends. His daughter, Mrs. Wrenchey, came all the way from Kingman, Kansas, to be present. Mr. Wrenchey is a night watchman in Kingman.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

Mrs. James Buchanan is suffering with consumption. She is a daughter of the late Wm. Henkle.

A daughter of Franklin Monnett recently married Charley Robinson, a son of the late Dr. Robinson, of Lebanon, Boone county. By his father's death he came into an estate of more than \$4,000. Last week he left in company with another young man from Lebanon in a 2-horse wagon, ostensibly for Indian Territory. It is not believed that he will return here soon.

OAKALLA.

The school at this place will be taught by Miss Maggie Grady, of Greencastle.

Mrs. Fattie Torr is still quite sick. Mrs. Robt Thomas is also sick.

The brick works have shut down again.

The Sunday Schools here and at Mt. Olive are in a prosperous condition.

Rev. Moore preaches at Mt. Olive next Sunday.

QUINCY.

Wheat and oats are turning out well both in quantity and quality.

Wm. H. Dunkin's barn burned down about 3 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, with all its contents, consisting of hay, oats, corn, a new binder, plows, and about all the farming tools that he had. He got his horses out just in time to save them from burning. His little five-year-old baby was playing with matches, and struck one and threw it into the straw, which took fire in an instant. Loss, about \$800.

RACCOON.

Arrangements are being made for a G. A. R. picnic to be held here

the 11th, of August. Three gentlemen were out from Indianapolis last week selecting the grove, and making arrangements for stage, etc.

Sunday was a gala day at Jesse Fall's. It being his birthday his children and neighbors, to the number of 80, called on him, with baskets of good things, and the day was spent pleasantly in eating, boat riding, music, and conversation.

Mrs. S. A. Byrd is quite sick.

LIMEDALE.

Saturday night Miss Mary Hillis celebrated her 16th birthday by inviting 60 or 70 of her young friends. A great time was had and enough ice cream eaten to start a small "cold wave."

Sampson Smith and wife started Monday to spend a few weeks in his old home at Hagerstown, Maryland.

Wm. Berrigan and oldest son have gone to Ohio to work with Dave Peters, and to remain four or five months.

Louis Steeg arrived from Tennessee Monday morning.

Mary Hillis will go to French Lick Springs this week for her health.

M. L. VanFossen now avers that he shoots only on the wing. Then, if the game drops, he knows who killed it.

Weasels are so plentiful that there is prospect of a sharp advance in the price of young chickens.

J. C. Hutchings sold ten G. A. R. tickets to California. Next!

Fresh Meats!

Ike Kahn is now alone in the meat business, and will make constant efforts to please his customers by serving them with the best meats the market affords. Will deliver anywhere in the city.

Thanking his old customers, he desires their continuance, and invites new ones to call. He can supply any number.

Shop on North Jackson street, near public square. 2411

FOR SALE.

A valuable farm of 75 acres, 7 miles North East of Greencastle, a splendid stock or grain farm, with good orchard, and for sale cheap on reasonable terms. Inquire of

ISAAC CARTWRIGHT,
Trustee for creditors of
ELIJAH H. WILKINSON.
20-31

FINE GROCERIES AT

Chapin's,

On East Washington Street.

Tea and Coffee a Specialty.

ELY'S

CREAM BALM

Gives Relief at once and cures

Cold in Head,

CATARRH,

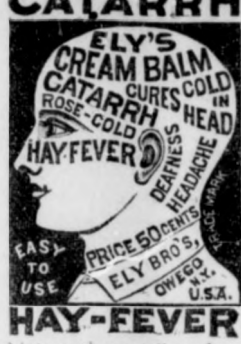
HAY FEVER.

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from irritating drugs and offensive odor.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents. Circulars free.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists. One-ge, N. Y.

CATARRH



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Parker's Tonic.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take Parker's Tonic at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose; it will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives, it may save yours. Price \$1. For sale by druggists. HISCOX & CO., New York.

'Old W. S. Stone'

KENTUCKY SCUR-MASH WHISKEY

is unexcelled by any Domestic or Imported Liquors as a Medicine or Beverage. Recommended by the medical profession everywhere as an absolute.

PURE WHISKEY.

For sale by Dealers, Grocers and Druggists. M. P. MITTINGLY, Old Stone Distillery, Owensboro, Ky.

QUICK AS A WINK

We offer earnest men and women the greatest chance of their lives to make money rapidly with our new business of "Quick Photography." Easily learned, requires no experience and very small capital. Profits are 50 to 100 per cent. As what costs 50 cts. sells for \$4 to \$6, and Daily Profits will run from \$5 to \$25. Can be worked in connection with other business with immense success and run as a side issue with most anything. The apparatus is always ready, light to carry, and by traveling about, visiting the farmer in the field, the mechanic in the shop, the housewife in sitting-room, you will in nine times out of ten get an order to "take a picture" of them "just as they are," or of the baby, the horse, cow, or the favorite pet cat or dog, or a group of the whole family, or of the old homestead. You can do as good work as any artist and please all your patrons. It is a steady, pleasant and honorable calling. In connection with the Photo business you can run at nights a Magic Lantern entertainment with our Electro Light Magic Lantern and views, advertising it during the day, and easily adding \$10 to \$75 a day to your income, as many are doing. This is easy to learn and very pleasant. We supply all that is needed, all kinds of views, lenses, lectures, etc. Students and teachers will find this very profitable. If you have an earnest desire to better yourself financially, see something of the world, acquire a good start in life, you can do it by taking our advice and sending for particulars. Address

WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau St., New York, P. O. Box 2013.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, That the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Putnam county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Sarah F. Seybold, late of Putnam county, deceased.

Said estate supposed to be solvent. Dated this 20th day of July, 1889.

JOHN L. OSBORN, Administrator. 23-31

TRUSTEE BUSINESS.

I will attend to the duties of Trustee of Greencastle Township every week day, especially Fridays and Saturdays. Office, at Barwick's hardware store. JOHN G. DUNBAR. 25-2 m

Cleveland Refining Co.

Refiners of the finest brands of

ILLUMINATING

—AND—

OILS.

LUBRICATING

The celebrated brands of

Diamond Light Oil.

High Gravity! Highest Fire Test.

No Oil in the market can equal it for giving a brilliant and powerful light. No smoke, no smell, no charring of wicks, no gumming of burners to cause explosions. Ask for Diamond Light.

For sale by

HUGHES BROS.,

GREENCASCADE, IND. 2y1

Buy at wholesale prices, direct from the manufacturers.

Drag Saws—horse powers, Sash

weights, Grate bars, Founda-

tion grates and castings of all

kinds, at the Greencastle Foundry,

dry, near Vandalia depot.

Cash paid for scrap iron.

18-31

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Best Work, Best Material, Lowest Prices.

A NEW DEPARTURE FOR GOOD.

DRS. HILL & COOPER, Homoeopathic Physicians, Furnish Prescriptions free.

J. BURCH. Office, in Allen's Block, south side public square, Greencastle, Ind. Will practice in con. of the State and solicits business.

HOMAS T. MOORE. Attorney at Law and Notary Public Office, over G. Mautz' store.

W. S. COX. Notary Public and Attorney at Law. Office over O'Connell's shoe shop, east side Indiana street.

JOHN R. MILLER. Attorney at Law. Pension and Claim Agent. Office, east Washington street, over G. Mautz' store.

G. W. Bence, M. D., John Morrison, M. D., DRS. BENCE & MORRISON. Office and residence, Washington street, one square east of National Bank.

H. R. PITCHLYNN, M. D. Office, corner Vine and Popular streets.

G. C. SMYTHE. Physician and Surgeon. Office, on Vine street, between Washington and Walnut, one door north of family residence.

E. B. EVANS, H. V. DeVore, EVANS & DEVORE. Physicians and Surgeons. Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Central Bank Building, Greencastle, Ind.

L. M. HANNA, M. D. Office, in Nelson's Block. Residence, corner of Vine and Walnut streets, the former residence of Dr. Ellis.

DR. J. M. KNIGHT. Physician and Surgeon, Office—West Side Square. 38 37

THOMAS HANNA. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE—Rooms 7 and 8, 18 1/2 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, with Pease & Taylor Will practice in all courts.

T. M. BOSSON. ATTORNEY AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC

Rooms 4 and 5, Central Bank building. Will practice in all the courts. 23

W. G. OVERSTREET. DENTIST.

Special attention given to preserving the Natural Teeth. Office—G. H. Williamson Block. 3-1y

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, DEC. 6, '85.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

	Chicago	Monon	Michigan City	Monon	Lafayette	Crawfordsville	Greencastle	New Albany	Louisville
Chicago	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.							
Monon	11:22 "	11:10 "							
Michigan City	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.							
Monon	11:22 "	11:10 "							
Lafayette	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.							
Crawfordsville	1:37 "	1:24 "	1:15 p.m.						
Greencastle	2:26 "	2:10 "	2:00 "						
New Albany	7:00 "	7:15 "							
Louisville	8:20 "	7:50 "							

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

	Louisville	New Albany	Greencastle	Crawfordsville	Lafayette	Michigan City	Monon	Chicago
Louisville	7:10 a.m.	7:40 p.m.						
New Albany	7:25 "	7:55 "						
Greencastle	12:35 p.m.	12:25 p.m.	12:32 "					
Crawfordsville	1:47 "	1:31 "	1:40 "					
Lafayette	2:45 "	2:35 "	2:45 "	11:00 a.m.				
Michigan City	3:57 "	3:45 "						
Monon	4:05 "							
Chicago	5:20 p.m.	5:30 a.m.						
Chicago	6:50 p.m.	7:55 a.m.						

*Runs Daily. #Daily except Sunday.

Trains are run on Central (Standard) Time. Solid Trains, with Pullman Sleeping Cars on night trains and Pullman Parlor Car on day trains, are run between Chicago and Louisville.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked to all Principal Points.

Get Time Tables, giving full information, from Company's Agents.

WM. S. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago. C. R. HAMMOND, Agent, Greencastle.

VANDALIA TIME CARD.

EASTWARD.

Ind't's Mail and Acc'n's, No. 1, 8:34 a. m. Cinn. & Louisville Fast Line " 12:25 p. m. Eastern Express " 3:05 a. m. Day Express " 3:40 p. m. N. Y. Mail & Express " 2:07 a. m.

WESTWARD.

Western Express No. 97, 12:17 a. m. St. Louis Mail and Acc'n's, No. 11, 8:30 a. m. Fast Line Express " 1:00 p. m. T. Harte Mail and Acc'n's, No. 3, 2:20 a. m. N. Y. Mail & Express, No. 9, 11:00 p. m.

Trains marked thus * run daily; all others daily except Sundays.

I. S. DOWLING, Agent.

GOLD

Fields are scarce, but those who write to Simon & Co. Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do and invest home, that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$10 a day. Either as young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of doing little fortune. All is now.

W A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Fox, Station D, New York City. 48-47

MONEY TO LOAN.

On long time and at a very reasonable rate of interest on well improved City & Farm property. D. H. WILES, Indianapolis, 153m